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The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/282, requested the Secretary-General to submit, no later than April 2014, a report on progress made in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the resolution.

2. Both in the Strategy and in subsequent reviews, the General Assembly has stressed that the primary responsibility for implementation rests with Member States. At the same time, it has recognized the important role of the United Nations system in promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and international levels and in providing assistance to Member States, where requested. The United Nations Secretariat, agencies, funds and programmes, and affiliated organizations contribute to the implementation of the Strategy both through their individual mandates and through their membership in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. There are currently 31 members of the Task Force, with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office in the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat promoting coordination and coherence among them under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

3. The present report outlines trends, challenges and opportunities in the current counter-terrorism landscape. It also records some of the activities of the United Nations system in support of the Strategy since the issuance of the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/762), with inputs from all members of the Task Force, and concludes with a number of observations and recommendations. The present report also contains a summary matrix of counter-terrorism projects implemented by United Nations entities around the world (attachment I) and

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submissions by Member States and regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations on their efforts to implement the Strategy (attachment II).[1]

II. Role of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

4. The adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by the General Assembly in September 2006 marked a significant milestone in the fight against terrorism. For the first time, Member States recognized and committed themselves to a plan of action contained in the Strategy's four pillars: addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, combating and preventing terrorism, building national capacities to counter terrorism and upholding the principles of human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism.

5. Many Member States have made steady progress in turning the Strategy into reality. Some have also helped others to do so, bilaterally or through multilateral institutions. The critical roles of the General Assembly in building international consensus on counter-terrorism and of the Security Council in highlighting specific aspects of terrorism through its regular high-level debates and statements have further promoted the global counter-terrorism agenda. Added to this are the complementary efforts of the United Nations system. As a result, the international community has completed an important stage in its shared journey towards the defeat of terrorism. Today, there is universal acceptance of the need to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as called for by pillar I of the Strategy, which was further demonstrated at the high-level conference convened by the Task Force Office and the Government of Switzerland in Geneva in June 2013.

6. Likewise, United Nations entities have made concerted efforts to assist Member States in combating and preventing terrorism, as called for in pillar II of the Strategy. The work of the United Nations in strengthening the criminal justice capacity of Member States, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their flow to non-State actors, curtailing the abuse of financial institutions for terrorist purposes and assisting with the better management of borders are but four examples of such efforts.

7. Several entities of the Task Force, including the Executive Directorate of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (Counter-Terrorism Committee), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), are facilitating or providing coordinated capacity-building assistance in accordance with pillar III of the Strategy through the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative, led by the Task Force Office. The Initiative recognizes the importance of the integrated implementation of the Strategy and aims to provide assistance across all four pillars at the same time. Currently, this approach governs the Task Force's assistance programmes for Burkina Faso and Nigeria.

[1] Circulated in English only.

8. The paramount importance of human rights and the rule of law in countering terrorism is noted in pillar IV of the Strategy, and many Member States have sought out and participated in Task Force projects designed to mainstream human rights and the rule of law into their counter-terrorism policies and practices. For example, Task Force training courses for police forces and prosecutors at the national and regional levels have been aimed at ensuring the observance of human rights at all stages of the judicial process. Member States have also emphasized their strong support for victims of terrorism as people who have suffered a fundamental abuse of their rights.

9. Over the past eight years, each area of the Strategy has seen the development and dissemination of best practices, guidelines and other resources which are now widely available to Member States. The Secretary-General is grateful to all Member States, regional and subregional organizations and civil society organizations for providing much-needed political, substantive and financial support. However, while significant progress has been made, the work remains incomplete: terrorist attacks and threats around the world, including against United Nations field offices, point to difficult challenges still ahead.

Developments in international terrorism

10. Terrorist groups exploit political turbulence and weak governance. In recent years, terrorism — or the use of terrorist tactics — has become more evident in parts of Africa and the Middle East. At the same time, some long-standing terrorist groups elsewhere, such as in Europe, South America and South-East Asia, have given up violence or seen their strength decline. However, no area of the world is completely immune from terrorism, as so tragically demonstrated by the attacks in Norway in July 2011, and the future trajectory of the threat remains unpredictable.

11. In areas where terrorist groups operate, it is inevitably the civilian population that suffers the most. Furthermore, the victims of terrorism are all too often people who lack the resources necessary to recover easily from the physical and economic consequences of the attack. Terrorist attacks have been reported in some 40 Member States over the past two years, and deaths and injuries have continued to mount. Many of those incidents receive little publicity or international attention, but the consequences for the victims and their communities are no less devastating, particularly when the attacks deepen ethnic, religious or sectarian divides.

12. Although terrorists may represent only a tiny percentage of the population, they emerge from and exist within communities and need some local support to survive. Poor governance, discrimination, political exclusion and inequitable economic development create discontent and social tension, which can help to keep terrorism alive. By claiming to offer an effective alternative to the deficiencies of States and the slow and imperfect processes of politics, terrorists manage to attract passive and active support for violence as a substitute for dialogue. At the individual level, marginalized youth are especially vulnerable where a lack of opportunity seems to condemn them to a life of underachievement.

13. Terrorists that claim affiliation with Al-Qaida continue to pose the most widespread challenge to Member State security, but the nature of Al-Qaida continues to change, and its affiliates are now as often parasitical elements of an insurgency as they are clandestine terrorist groups. In the face of concerted international action, the Al-Qaida leadership appears no longer able to exercise

operational control of the movement or to plan and execute major attacks on its own behalf. Its ambition remains, however, and the leadership may point to the proliferation and growth of groups that share its overall objective of creating a new world order as evidence that its structure may be weaker but its motivational appeal is as strong as ever. However, groups that use the Al-Qaida label may do so in order to maximize their impact and attract recruits and financial support as much as to express a commonality of purpose with the leadership, and differences of approach are also seen within the groups themselves.

14. The cause of such disagreements is usually the tension between local and global objectives. For example, in East Africa, despite attacks in Kampala in July 2010 and in Nairobi in September 2013, Al-Shabaab is divided between those who are concerned solely with Somalia and those who favour a broader agenda. In West Africa the situation is similar: the leaders of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb are essentially still fighting the local battles of the 1990s, while other members are inspired by the idea of forming a State that stretches from "the Atlantic to the Nile". This tension led to a split in the movement at the end of 2011 with the formation of the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa, a group much involved in the fighting in Mali in 2012 and which subsequently joined with other disaffected members of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, including the group responsible for the attack on the In Amenas natural gas facility in Algeria in January 2013. Together they form Al-Mourabitoun.

15. More recently in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2014, a dispute between Jabhat al-Nusra and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, both of which have at times claimed affiliation with Al-Qaida, has led to direct confrontation. The Al-Qaida leadership has disavowed the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, partly because its brutality and overt sectarianism have alienated public support, but more because its independent approach and refusal to follow orders have created divisions within the extremist movement. However, this has had little impact on the latter's determination to control territory on either side of the Iraqi-Syrian border or on its ability to attract recruits from elsewhere.

16. The flow of recruits from more than 50 Member States to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and to other Al-Qaida affiliates over the past two years has raised concerns about their intentions should they return to their home countries. Although there is no immediate correlation between people who go abroad to fight and those who commit terrorist attacks at home, States are concerned that the radicalizing and brutalizing consequences for anyone becoming active with such groups, and the networks they form, may make their future behaviour unpredictable, at the very least. Terrorist recruiters in the Syrian Arab Republic, or the groups themselves, may also see an opportunity to deploy these foreign fighters against more distant targets. Most States lack the resources necessary to assess and monitor this threat.

17. Also of concern is the radicalizing effect of the multiplicity of websites, Twitter feeds and other propaganda outlets run by violent extremist groups on the Internet. While it is rare for an individual to be motivated to conduct a terrorist attack solely through exposure to radicalizing influences on the Internet, the effect of this material is twofold: first, it glorifies terrorism and promotes it as a tactic, and, second, it attracts support for terrorists beyond the immediate area of their operations. Violent separatist and sectarian groups have benefited, along with a

range of individuals and small groups, which have been empowered by finding support for their ideas and help with their planning through the Internet.

18. Sectarian or other groups that misconstrue religion and misuse religious terms to further their political agendas appear to be among the hardest to defeat. Some Governments have sought to undermine their support by addressing the grievances that sustain them, but a hard core is likely to remain. Such groups as Boko Haram in Nigeria, which combine local economic and social complaints with broader claims of alleged discrimination, are particularly difficult to deal with. Similarly, in South Asia, violent extremist and sectarian groups make demands that are self-serving and absolutist, which make constructive negotiations extremely difficult, meanwhile causing thousands of deaths. Governments that face such threats are in particular need of assistance in addressing the causes of radicalization and in building community resilience.

19. However, violent extremism is not limited to regions that suffer from long-standing disputes. Even relatively peaceful, stable and developed parts of the world are witnessing a re-emergence of suspicion, prejudice and violent nationalism for a variety of political, social and economic reasons, and the implementation of the Strategy is as important there as it is in places where the threat is more immediately apparent.

Responding to the challenge

20. Confronting violent extremism requires concerted action across a broad front. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy endorses this approach by dividing the task equally between its four pillars. While initially many Member States may have focused on their immediate need to combat and prevent terrorism by building critical capacities in law enforcement, investigation and prosecution, longer-term success also depends on a more thorough implementation of pillars I and IV.

21. Terrorism is increasingly a factor in areas of conflict, and awareness of the Strategy and an understanding of terrorism are especially important for peacekeeping, special political and other United Nations support missions in conflict and post-conflict environments where terrorism and terrorist tactics remain evident. The work of these missions and of the United Nations country teams complement the Secretary-General's priorities of conflict prevention, socioeconomic development and respect for human rights, as expressed in the "Rights up front" action plan, which aims to improve United Nations performance in situations where people are at risk of or subject to serious violations of human rights.

22. Member States have an important role in helping to mainstream counter-terrorism into the wider work of the United Nations. They can do so by accommodating the peace and security dimensions of counter-terrorism, in particular as expressed in pillars I and IV of the Strategy, into the evolving global social and development policy frameworks. They can also do so by providing similar mandates to specific parts of the United Nations system, both in field-based operations and at headquarters, that empower them to work in those areas. Most of all, Member States need to ensure the necessary resources, without which the United Nations is unable to provide assistance in combating terrorism effectively.

23. The establishment of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre within the Task Force Office offers unique opportunities to seek synergies and leverage resources for United Nations counter-terrorism work around the world. Working with the 31 Task Force entities, the Centre will significantly expand its support to Member States in capacity-building. The Centre has already implemented a range of projects and provided support to a variety of others carried out by Task Force working groups and entities. It will continue to focus on issues that are currently underaddressed while at the same time leveraging the contribution of those Task Force entities that have significant expertise and experience in capacity-building. Local communities and civil society also have an important role to play as part of the Centre's work.

Strengthening coordination and coherence in the delivery of United Nations assistance

24. More effective engagement by and interaction between Task Force entities in promoting the comprehensive implementation of the Strategy require stronger coordination and coherence within the Task Force itself. In this respect, the Secretary-General is pleased to note that the Task Force Office has implemented a three-pronged approach to enhancing coordination and coherence. First, it has drawn up a comprehensive matrix of all projects and activities being carried out by the 31 Task Force entities, which for the first time provides an overview of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts around the world (see attachment I). Second, the Task Force Office has made efforts to reform and revitalize the structure, methodology and impact of its inter-agency working groups, which will help to promote coherence within the Task Force and reduce duplication and overlap between projects and activities. Third, the Task Force Office has been working to realize the Secretary-General's vision of one United Nations by encouraging all Task Force entities to engage with outside forums and bodies in a more unified and coherent manner. The Secretary-General welcomes these efforts.

25. In order to achieve greater unity of purpose and strengthen coordination and coherence more broadly within the United Nations system on counter-terrorism, the Secretary-General has appointed the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and Executive Director of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, in the hope that the appointment will help to ensure that the Task Force has a global impact through its projects and contributes to the balanced implementation of all four pillars of the Strategy. It will also improve the interface between the Department of Political Affairs, relevant entities of the Task Force and special political missions, thus ensuring that the United Nations response on peace and security issues, including on countering terrorism, is inclusive and integrated with its activities to promote social and economic development. This approach is in line with the Secretary-General's vision of the United Nations delivering as one across all areas of its work.

26. The Secretary-General trusts that Member States will respond to these changes and participate in the regular Task Force briefings designed to help ensure transparency, accountability, awareness and political support.

III. Activities of the United Nations in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

A. Pillar I: measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

27. Pillar I of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy commits Member States to implementing measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, such as preventing and resolving conflicts, encouraging economic development, reducing social exclusion and marginalization and fostering understanding among peoples of varied religions and cultures through dialogue. These measures serve as effective tools for countering the appeal of terrorism by reducing the chances of radicalization and violent extremism of vulnerable groups. Pillar I also emphasizes the need to support victims of terrorism and their families and support and engage with civil society groups, particularly women and youth. The United Nations system continues to assist Member States in implementing pillar I of the Strategy.

Countering the appeal of terrorism

28. The Task Force Office, in partnership with the Government of Switzerland, organized a high-level international counter-terrorism focal points' conference on addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism in Geneva in June 2013, bringing together relevant experts and officials from more than 100 Member States and regional and international organizations, as well as from the United Nations system. It yielded high-level political support for measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including encouraging greater socioeconomic development, resolving and preventing conflicts, developing counter-radicalization programmes and narratives, and supporting victims of terrorism and their families.

29. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism has emphasized the importance of long-term work for the enjoyment of all human rights as important elements in building societies without terrorism, for instance through visits to Burkina Faso and Chile in 2013.

30. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute supports Member States in countering the appeal of terrorism and recruitment by strengthening national capacity through the Disengagement and Rehabilitation of Violent Extremists and Terrorists project. The Institute continues to assist requesting Member States in planning, developing and implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for violent extremists in prison settings.

31. During its visits to Member States, conducted on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate regularly engages with the local office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in order to explore areas for possible follow-up and cooperation. In addition, the Executive Directorate continued to liaise closely with the Department of Political Affairs; other Security Council sanctions regimes; the Special Advisers of the Secretary-General on Africa and on the Prevention of Genocide and his Special Envoy for the Sahel; and non-governmental actors within the Task Force framework.

32. The Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the assistance of the Executive Directorate, held a special meeting on 28 September 2011 to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Committee. The Committee adopted a forward-looking outcome document in which it urged all Member States to take action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations through the full and effective implementation of the resolution, and subsequently organized events to further implementation.

Preventing and resolving conflicts

33. The Strategy calls for greater support for and making the best use of the capacities of the United Nations in such areas as conflict prevention, mediation, the rule of law, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

34. United Nations envoys and mediators, supported by the Department of Political Affairs, have been assisting in resolving conflict, strengthening fragile democratic transitions and transforming confrontation into dialogue. The Department has also made huge efforts to prevent election-related violence. When political tensions arise in countries where the United Nations has neither an envoy nor a mission, the Department supports the efforts of United Nations resident coordinators and country teams to facilitate a response and assist national actors in addressing emerging challenges. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, through its field missions, also contributes extensively to long-term stabilization after conflict.

35. Under the Working Group of the Task Force on Preventing and Resolving Conflicts, the Department of Political Affairs, the Task Force Office and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia assisted Central Asian Member States in agreeing to a joint plan of action in November 2011 to implement the Strategy in Central Asia. In November 2013, a conflict resolution and mediation skills-building workshop was organized in for religious leaders, institutions, government officials and civil society representatives from Central Asian States and Afghanistan.

36. UNDP has continued to enhance national capacities for conflict prevention to strengthen the resilience of societies. These "national infrastructures for peace" include formal and informal conflict prevention institutions and consensus-building to prevent radicalization and violence as a recourse to grievance and exclusion. UNDP efforts in the African Union and the regional economic communities, for instance, have enhanced national conflict prevention capacities, including through the African peace and security agenda supporting the development of the African Insider Mediators Platform's capacities. Under the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, it responds to the root causes and the threats of radicalism and extremism in the region.

37. Systematic conflict analysis serves to inform the design and execution of preventive measures to counter the emergence of radicalization and violent extremism. In 2013, UNDP established conflict analysis capacities in 58 country offices through regional training and further supported national conflict analyses and corresponding strategic planning on the basis of conflict-related development analysis.

Fostering dialogue and understanding

38. Building understanding among peoples of diverse religions and cultures requires sustained dialogue aimed at dispelling misunderstanding and misconceptions that can otherwise lead to ignorance and hate.

39. Under the Working Group of the Task Force on Dialogue, Understanding and Countering the Appeal of Terrorism, the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, in partnership with the Task Force Office, is implementing a project in 2014 to provide skills training on dialogue and understanding for a selected group of online media professionals from the Somalia diaspora community.

40. The Alliance of Civilizations engages regularly with Member States, regional organizations and civil society to foster greater understanding of the varied cultures and religions of the world.

41. UNDP has provided ongoing support for the establishment of nationally owned inclusive spaces for dialogue and knowledge-sharing, including the Common Space Initiative in Lebanon, the Office of the National Mediator in Chad and the peace process in the new autonomous region of Bangsamoro in the Philippines.

42. UNESCO has implemented programmes to advance knowledge, skills and values among learners and teachers to foster dialogue, tolerance and mutual respect. Moreover, UNESCO works to engage and inspire young people to actively participate in democratic citizenship and intercultural dialogue, mainly through media information and literacy programmes. The commitment of UNESCO to mobilizing the international community in promoting concrete initiatives in favour of intercultural and interreligious dialogue, understanding, cooperation and peace will be furthered in the framework of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures 2013-2022, for which the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/104, invited UNESCO to be the lead agency for the United Nations system.

43. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa convened a meeting of African regional economic communities in January 2014 within its mandate to advocate for peace and development in Africa. The leadership of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Economic Community of Central African States, the East African Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development participated. The regional economic communities underscored the urgent need to enhance both regional and international cooperation in combating growing terrorism, piracy, transnational organized crime and small arms proliferation in Africa, especially towards 2015, which is a critical year for peace consolidation in the continent because of the number of elections scheduled that year.

44. Within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Committee's country visits, the Executive Directorate continued to engage with States on their efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) to collect good practices in areas relating to the prohibition and prevention of incitement and to the promotion of dialogue among civilizations. The Executive Directorate also organized a series of regional workshops aimed at developing new ideas for strengthening implementation.

Promoting economic and social development

45. Since its founding, the United Nations system has prioritized the sustainable economic and social development of Member States. Although not deemed to be core counter-terrorism work, activities that assist with equitable economic development and social progress have a direct impact on peace and security. The United Nations system has continued its support in this area through its agencies, funds and programmes, and particularly through its United Nations country teams in the field. The Secretary-General would like to highlight the support of the United Nations system towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The post-2015 sustainable development framework that Member States will develop is certain to have a lasting impact in addressing one of the key conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

Other activities

46. The first task in any preventive effort is to ensure that national Governments and regions have an effective comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategy modelled along the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars. The Task Force's Working Group of the Whole on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies facilitated and co-chaired an international conference on national and regional counter-terrorism strategies in Bogota early in 2013, at which participants identified a set of principles to be considered by Member States and regional organizations when developing their respective strategies.

47. Peace operations are increasingly given disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation mandates where the armed groups to enter the programmes sometimes have terrorist links. In Somalia, the Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group, along with the African Union Mission in Somalia, have engaged with the Federal Government of Somalia to assist in managing fighters disengaging from Al-Shabaab. Support from donors has resulted in the establishment of the Serendi centre for disengaging fighters in Mogadishu, which has been in operation for two years.

48. The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section of the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions is working with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to prepare for an assessment visit to Mali to explore potential capacity-building support for the management of conflict-related detainees.

49. The World Customs Organization (WCO) helps its members with effective and efficient revenue collection and transparent customs procedures that contribute to national economic well-being and poverty eradication, which are key factors in lessening the appeal of terrorism.

B. Pillar II: measures to prevent and combat terrorism

50. The United Nations continues to support Member States in their efforts to prevent and combat terrorism. The capacity-building initiatives, coordination efforts and knowledge-building undertakings that United Nations entities have conducted since the issuance of the Secretary-General's previous report are too numerous to fully describe in the present report. The activities listed below provide a snapshot of United Nations efforts.

Activities on law enforcement and border control

51. Under the Task Force Working Group on Border Management related to Counter-Terrorism, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, INTERPOL and WCO led an effort to compile a comprehensive compendium of international and regional instruments, norms and good practices for counter-terrorism-related border control. The compendium was launched on the Task Force's website in July 2012. The Executive Directorate has also worked with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre to design and facilitate technical assistance projects on border control to fit the needs of recipient States at the regional or thematic level.

52. In 2012, INTERPOL established an integrated border management task force which serves as a central point of contact and coordination for all INTERPOL international border management and security activities. INTERPOL also conducted a training-focused operation in the Sahel region involving the screening of travel data at major airports and border points.

53. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has been conducting tailor-made courses on the technical aspects of the transfers regime of the Chemical Weapons Convention for customs authorities around the world. National customs authorities play an extremely important role by monitoring trade in chemicals and preventing illicit transfers of these materials.

54. A new initiative known as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Traveller Identification Programme is expected to enhance document security by bringing together all elements of the identification management process associated with issuing machine readable passports. ICAO has also expanded efforts to promote membership in its Public Key Directory, which acts as a central broker to provide e-passport validation for participating States.

55. ICAO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees jointly published a guide for issuing machine readable Convention travel documents for refugees and stateless persons in October 2013 to provide guidance to States and other relevant actors for the production and issuance of machine readable Convention travel documents.

56. To highlight the urgent need to address air cargo vulnerabilities and concerns about insider threats, ICAO organized a series of regional conferences, followed by a global conference in September 2012, which enhanced international cooperation and achieved consensus on outstanding strategic issues. ICAO has begun to tailor assistance activities on the basis of results from its universal security audit programme established shortly after the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001.

57. The WCO secretariat organizes and coordinates a number of global and regional activities that contribute to the prevention of and combat against terrorism by addressing supply chain security. This includes the Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Project and other law enforcement programmes, such as the WCO-UNODC Container Control Programme, and the WCO-UNODC-INTERPOL Airport Communication Programme.

58. The West African Coast Initiative continues to support the establishment of transnational crime units in the region. The four implementing partners — the Department of Political Affairs/United Nations Office for West Africa, the

Department of Peacekeeping Operations, INTERPOL and UNODC — draw on their comparative advantages in developing local capacities for policing and other law enforcement, including intelligence sharing, financial investigations, forensics, and judiciary and border management.

Activities on preventing and responding to attacks by means of weapons of mass destruction

59. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons continues to promote the Chemical Weapons Convention's full implementation and advance its cooperation with the United Nations. Inter alia, it has been conducting national, regional, and international assistance-and-protection events to establish or enlarge national chemical-emergency programmes and to train first responders and other specialized units. Exercises on investigations of alleged use of chemical weapons and on consequence management in case of a major chemical incident have also been conducted.

60. In line with its mandate, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), supported by its Expert Group, continued its efforts to facilitate the States' adoption and enforcement of appropriate and effective laws to prohibit the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors. Over the past two years, the Committee has intensified efforts through visits to States, upon their invitation, and outreach events, focusing on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including addressing the linkage between counter-terrorism and non-proliferation. The Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat provides substantive and administrative support to the Committee and its Expert Group.

61. Under its Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme, INTERPOL focuses on training and awareness-raising among law enforcement officials.

62. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute continues to support the implementation of the European Union Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence Initiative. In 2012, the Initiative entered its second phase, with the Institute facilitating the establishment of regional secretariats across the globe. The Institute facilitated the assessment of country needs in the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear area and is coordinating the implementation of 19 tailored projects in collaboration with other international organizations, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Health Organization.

63. The IAEA Nuclear Security Plan for 2010-2013 focuses on four activity areas: needs assessment, information collation and analysis through the incident and trafficking database, and advising States on needs by developing integrated nuclear security support plans; enhancing the global nuclear security framework; providing guidance to States through the *IAEA Nuclear Security Series* documents; and risk reduction activities. IAEA engages with the United Nations and other international initiatives to exchange information on nuclear security-related activities. During the reporting period, IAEA held four regional workshops to facilitate adherence to and implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

64. IAEA also runs more than 70 events a year, providing training in nuclear security-related disciplines to about 1,700 people. It assists States in establishing nuclear security support centres to build competencies and skills through the implementation of a tailored training programme and the establishment of sustainable support services. The Agency also undertakes international physical protection advisory service missions and provides international nuclear security advisory services to assist Member States in strengthening their nuclear security infrastructure. IAEA provides assistance to organizers of major public events, including large sporting events.

65. The Office for Disarmament Affairs continues to maintain the roster of experts and laboratories provided by Member States that the Secretary-General can call upon to carry out fact-finding activities to investigate reports of alleged use of chemical and biological weapons. Additional cooperation arrangements between the United Nations and relevant international organizations also helped the Secretary-General to promptly take the decision to establish the United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, upon requests by Member States for an investigation.

Activities on combating the financing of terrorism

66. The Task Force Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism has undertaken a global capacity-building project to help interested States build mechanisms to designate terrorist individuals and organizations and strengthen asset-freezing mechanisms. The project will also work in complementarity with the efforts of key Task Force entities, such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which have also worked on asset-freezing issues.

67. In March 2013, the Working Group concluded a global project led by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to assist States in developing proportionate and effective responses to prevent terrorist financing through non-profit organizations. Global and regional events brought together technical experts from more than 60 Member States and more than 80 civil society organizations worldwide.

68. IMF, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNODC and the World Bank have helped to shape international anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies by collaborating with the Financial Action Task Force and similar regional bodies. IMF has undertaken more than 70 anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism assessments of members' economic systems of which it is involved in surveillance, and provides input to the design of programme measures, technical assistance missions and research projects related to anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. IMF has issued a guidance note on the inclusion of anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism aspects in surveillance and financial stability assessments. This provides a framework in which to deal with cases where money-laundering, terrorism financing and related crimes are so serious as to threaten domestic stability, balance of payments stability, effective operation of the international monetary system or stability of the domestic financial system.

Activities on protecting vulnerable targets, critical infrastructure and the Internet

69. INTERPOL continues to deploy major events support teams upon the request of host countries to support the preparation, coordination and implementation of security arrangements for major international events. Since the issuance of the previous report, more than 40 support teams have been deployed. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute also promotes initiatives to ensure security at major events by promoting the adoption of a common security policy approach and public-private partnerships at the regional level.

70. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute has also launched a second hackers profiling project aimed at identifying the primary characteristics of cyberterrorist groups, organized cybercriminal gangs and "hacktivist" cohorts. The project will provide law enforcement agencies and judicial bodies with a profiling methodology to identify, assess and adequately combat cyberthreats generated by international networks.

71. In 2013, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in cooperation with local authorities, launched the first public-private partnership cooperation programme in a science and technology park in Lisbon to increase partnerships between financial and technological companies and public authorities in the mitigation of terrorist activities and other security threats. As a result, main outcomes include the elaboration of joint threat assessments conducted by both public and private sector entities and the implementation of a collaborative first-response simulation exercise.

72. In May 2013, The Executive Directorate assisted the Counter-Terrorism Committee in organizing a special event at United Nations Headquarters on the theme "Countering terrorism through the use of new communications and information technologies".

Other activities

73. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate conducted assessment visits to 25 States during 2012/13, bringing the total number of States visited since 2005 to 90. Key partner organizations of the Executive Directorate took part in those visits and contributed to the Committee's reports.

74. The Al-Qaida sanctions regime, mandated by Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), is a vital preventive tool against terrorism. It allows all Member States to identify relevant individuals and entities and recommend them to the Council for listing under the regime. The sanctions regime continues to improve systems for the administration, implementation and fairness of the regime.

75. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities conducted close to 30 visits to Member States and continued its close engagement with intelligence and security services, in particular by organizing four regional meetings.

76. INTERPOL continues to strengthen its Fusion Task Force, which identifies members of terrorist organizations; helps to build the capacity of member countries to address terrorism; compiles and shares information; and provides analytical support. At present, 145 Member States have contributed to the terrorism-related

activities of INTERPOL, and INTERPOL has put in place 240 designated contact officers forming a global network of counter-terrorism specialists.

77. The Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat provides substantive support to the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, which was mandated to elaborate the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism. The Office provides advice and assistance to Member States and international organizations on the legal framework for addressing maritime security issues, including terrorist acts against ships, offshore installations and other maritime interests.

78. Under the global project on building in-depth knowledge of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at the regional level, the Task Force Office organized a regional workshop for the West Africa and Sahel region in Abuja in November 2013. The workshop highlighted the challenges that countries in that region face and underscored the need for all actors to ensure that national, regional and international activities on counter-terrorism are carried out in an integrated and mutually reinforcing manner.

C. Pillar III: measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

79. As the ability to thwart the terrorist threat is critical, pillar III of the Strategy makes capacity-building a core element of the global counter-terrorism efforts. International and regional organizations, as well as bilateral partners, are called to assist countries or regions in addressing interrelated security challenges while harmonizing their activities. Coordination and coherence are essential to streamline and enhance the delivery of capacity-building assistance. In line with its core mandate, the Task Force Office, in cooperation with Task Force entities, has developed several tools to strengthen coordination and coherence. Chief among those tools are the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative and the Task Force's matrix of projects.

80. The Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative responds to the capacity-building needs of requesting countries in an integrated manner across all four pillars of the Strategy through the provision of assistance by entities throughout the United Nations system. The matrix of Task Force counter-terrorism projects is a comprehensive database with basic information on all United Nations counter-terrorism activities and projects around the world. This practical working tool is aimed at avoiding overlaps and duplication, promoting transparency, ensuring a more rational allocation of resources to counter terrorism and, therefore, enabling a more efficient provision of capacity-building assistance across the four pillars of the Strategy.

Facilitating the integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

81. The Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative is based on a thorough mapping and gap analysis of capacity-building needs in a requesting country. It currently facilitates the delivery of technical assistance to Burkina Faso

and Nigeria and coordinates United Nations actions. Joint projects were developed with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNODC and UNESCO.

Enhancing the implementation of legal and international instruments, providing legal assistance and enhancing the capacity of criminal justice officials and law enforcement officers

82. The Security Council assigned to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and to its Executive Directorate, as well as to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, the facilitation of technical assistance. The Executive Directorate has taken a number of steps to strengthen its facilitation efforts on the Committee's behalf by giving priority to States visited by the Committee and focusing on follow-up requests; increasing its focus on prevention and implementation; participating actively in projects under the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative; integrating a human rights- and rule of law-based approach into its activities; and establishing working relations with the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

83. The Executive Directorate also continued to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance with a view to enhancing Member States' capacity to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

84. INTERPOL put in place an extensive capacity-building programme on counter-terrorism for 2012-2014, which is intended for border control officers, immigration officials, counter-terrorism experts and officials from INTERPOL national central bureaux and seeks to enhance information sharing. The programme covers the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and Asia.

85. INTERPOL also conducted a training programme on the implementation of Security Council sanctions associated with the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) from 2011 to 2013, in cooperation with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the secretariat of the sanctions committees. Training sessions held in Argentina, France, Italy, Malaysia and Slovakia focused on how INTERPOL tools can support the implementation of Council sanctions.

86. UNODC continued to provide legal technical assistance and capacity-building assistance to 109 Member States, including training a substantial number of criminal justice officials in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating terrorism cases while cooperating regionally.

87. UNODC further expanded the use of train-the-trainer programmes and added users and courses to its online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, which targets criminal justice and law enforcement officers from almost 120 countries. UNODC has also been expanding its specialized publications and tools, such as two new modules under its counter-terrorism legal training curriculum, on the themes "Human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism" and "Transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences".

88. UNODC continued to develop specialized legal knowledge and tools in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas. During the reporting period, UNODC developed six new tools, among them the publication entitled *The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes*.

89. UNODC and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate have been implementing several joint projects, including a global project on building effective central authorities for international judicial cooperation in terrorism cases and on strengthening the capacity of countries in South Asia to support and protect victims and witnesses in terrorism cases. A project on effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law in the Maghreb and South Asia region was recently launched.

90. UNODC terrorism prevention programmes have been implemented in Afghanistan, Nigeria, Yemen, Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, and the Sahel region and are supported by the UNODC network of field experts.

D. Pillar IV: measures to ensure the protection of human rights and the rule of law while combating terrorism

91. Pillar IV of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy clearly expresses the resolve of Member States to respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law in all their counter-terrorism efforts. Pillar IV also seeks to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism.

Training and capacity-building for law enforcement officials on human rights, the rule of law and the prevention of terrorism

92. Under the flagship project on training and capacity-building for law enforcement officials on human rights, the rule of law and the prevention of terrorism of the Task Force Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism, two mapping workshops to assess Member States' needs were conducted in Jordan and Burkina Faso in April and October 2013, respectively. As a result of the two workshops, a training curriculum is being developed and will be delivered by a number of international experts. A number of Member States have already expressed interest in the subsequent training.

Basic human rights reference guides

93. The Task Force Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism has expanded its series of basic human rights reference guides to update two existing guides on the stopping and searching of persons and on security infrastructure, and additional guides, on detention in the counter-terrorism context and on the conformity of national counter-terrorism legislation with international human rights law, are being developed.

Other activities

94. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as Chair of the Task Force Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism, has underscored the preventive nature of human rights- and

rule of law-compliant counter-terrorism measures. The High Commissioner has stressed the need for a deeper appreciation of the linkages between a lack of respect for human rights and the conditions conducive to terrorism. She has encouraged States, as part of a holistic counter-terrorism strategy, to include the ratification and implementation of all international human rights treaties.

95. Human rights concerns remained central to the Executive Directorate's work in accordance with the Counter-Terrorism Committee's policy guidance, including within the framework of its country visits, regional workshops and other activities.

96. Over the past decade, humanitarian actors have been increasingly concerned by the impact of counter-terrorism measures on humanitarian action. An independent study of the impact of donor counter-terrorism measures on principled humanitarian action, commissioned by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Norwegian Refugee Council upon the request of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, was published in July 2013. It shows how counter-terrorism measures adopted or expanded by donor States over the past 10 years have affected the funding and operations of humanitarian actors. Adverse effects have included halts and decreases in funding; blockage or suspension of programmes; planning and programme design not according to needs; delays in project implementation; increased administrative procedures for procurement or vetting; and limitations on financial transactions. There has also been a tendency within humanitarian organizations towards self-censorship. The major conclusion of the study is that the humanitarian community and donor States need to work more closely together to better reconcile counter-terrorism measures and humanitarian action.

Support for victims of terrorism

97. The Task Force Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism embarked on the development of a web portal on victims of terrorism. The web portal will enable all users to access information on victims of terrorism, as well as ensure that victims' voices become integral to preventing the spread of terrorism.

98. The Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism will be launching a two-year project to equip victims of terrorism with the appropriate skills and tools to develop a sustainable and effective communications and media strategy so that victims are able to play a more prominent role in countering the narratives of violent extremists. A series of training modules will be developed and rolled out during three regional training workshops in the Middle East, South-East Asia and North Africa.

IV. Activities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre in support of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

99. The establishment of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre following a contribution agreement with Saudi Arabia was a milestone welcomed by the General Assembly in November 2011. Since then, the Centre has continued to foster cooperation and the implementation of the Strategy at the international, regional and

national levels. The Centre also works extensively in addressing the capacity-building needs of Member States and in developing a comprehensive database of counter-terrorism best practices from around the world.

100. In this respect, the Secretary-General thanks the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz al-Saud for pledging an additional $100 million from Saudi Arabia to the Centre in August 2013. This generous contribution will allow the United Nations to significantly increase its support for the implementation of the Strategy over the coming years.

101. As part of its first programme of work, the Centre organized the following activities: an international conference on national and regional counter-terrorism strategies held in Bogota on 31 January and 1 February 2013; an international conference on the theme "Engaging partners for capacity-building: United Nations collaboration with counter-terrorism centres", held in Riyadh on 16 and 17 February 2013; a counter-terrorism stakeholders coordination workshop held under the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative in Burkina Faso on 26 and 27 June 2013; the implementation of the road map and development of an integrated counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms strategy in Central Africa, which took place in Brazzaville in July 2012 and is expected to run until June 2015; and a conference on border control cooperation in the Sahel and the Maghreb held in Rabat from 13 to 15 March 2013.

102. The Centre's second programme of work, corresponding to the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, contains 21 projects, some of which were continued or carried over from the first year.

V. Observations and recommendations

103. Terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group. Terrorism denies human rights, hinders development, undermines social cohesion and spreads despair. It violates the fundamental principles of the United Nations and all for which it stands. The primary responsibility for the implementation of the Strategy rests with Member States. The United Nations, through the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and together with its partners, is committed to providing the assistance necessary to address terrorism in a more dynamic, creative and systematic manner.

104. Despite the best efforts of Member States and the adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006, terrorism has continued to plague us in new and more challenging forms. There have been tens of thousands of additional victims since then, and terrorism has spread to new areas, in particular in Africa. The Secretary-General has highlighted some of the reasons and the United Nations response in the present report, as well as in his report to the Security Council early in 2014 on the work of the United Nations to help States and subregional and regional entities in Africa in fighting terrorism (S/2014/9).

105. Terrorism both feeds off and increases political instability, and it does much to hinder the achievement of development goals and challenge their sustainability. When unchecked, terrorism creates the conditions conducive to more terrorism. In addition, as seen in many areas of the world, terrorists can be a catalyst for insurgencies as well as exploit them. The humanitarian, political and economic

consequences of the spread of terrorism are alarming. The comprehensive nature of the terrorist threat demands a comprehensive response from both Member States and the United Nations system. In this respect, the Secretary-General welcomes the Security Council's acknowledgement in its resolution 2129 (2013) of the role being played by the Task Force in this regard. The Secretary-General is also encouraged by the increasing efforts by United Nations entities under the Task Force framework to assist States in preventing and combating terrorism across all four pillars of the Strategy.

106. Nevertheless, more can and must be done. Towards this end, the Secretary-General intends to ensure that all United Nations bodies enhance their understanding of how their work can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy. The most effective tool to combat terrorism is by working to achieve the United Nations core goals of strengthening peace and security, the promotion of human development and, above all, the observance of human rights and the rule of law. The Secretary-General intends to incorporate this message into the broader United Nations communications strategy in accordance with both the "One United Nations" approach that he has introduced throughout the organization and the "Rights up front" initiative that will govern the work of the United Nations over the coming years.

107. The Strategy's success depends on a balanced implementation of all its four pillars. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General recommends that, in the run-up to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Strategy, the international community make a concerted and focused effort on the preventive aspects of counter-terrorism. This necessarily requires addressing conditions conducive to terrorism as set out in pillar I. Community-led partnerships and prevention programmes to build resilience against violent extremism, which benefit from the experience of civil society organizations and other actors on the ground, should be fostered. Women in particular are a largely untapped resource in this respect and can play a significant role in Governments, communities, schools and their homes in preventing extremist violence and building resilience against it.

108. Strengthening Member States' criminal justice systems is a priority area under pillar II of the Strategy. Member States with well-equipped, efficient and rule of law-based criminal justice systems are often more successful in responding to the threat of terrorism in a timely and effective manner. It is the intention of the Secretary-General that Task Force entities increase capacity-building support to Member States, at their request, in developing rule of law-based criminal justice systems.

109. Likewise, the delivery of security services by accountable and rule of law-based security sector institutions is critical to the implementation of pillar II of the Strategy. Contributing to security sector reform, therefore, should become a priority for Task Force entities, as well as Member States, for it strengthens public confidence and enhances the impact of security institutions on the ground in combating violent extremism and terrorism.

110. Moreover, there is a need to extend law enforcement cooperation in newly emerging areas of vulnerability. The Internet, in particular, is of concern as terrorists have abused it to radicalize, recruit, plan and promote their nefarious agendas. Member States should consider how to protect this vulnerable yet essential infrastructure from terrorist abuse while also ensuring protection for human rights,

including the right to privacy and freedom of expression. One way of doing so would be to tap into the broad expertise and support available in the private sector. Fostering public-private partnerships could have significant beneficial impact in curbing the abuse of the Internet, particularly of social media, by terrorists. Public-private partnerships could also be considered in other areas, such as in combating the financing of terrorism and critical infrastructure protection.

111. The Secretary-General is encouraged by the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative, which has been launched in Burkina Faso and Nigeria and will soon be launched in Mali. It is recommended that more Member States consider availing themselves of integrated assistance provided through the Initiative.

112. The Secretary-General is concerned that, over the past two years, human rights have been seriously violated in some countries that have seen an upsurge in terrorism. Efforts to prevent and combat terrorism will fail if the international community creates more terrorists than it defeats by its actions. Adherence to pillar IV of the Strategy by observing the universal norms of human rights and the rule of law in the international community's counter-terrorism activities is essential to the success of its efforts. The Secretary-General therefore strongly urges national authorities, particularly security and judicial bodies that are directly responsible for combating terrorism, to make more concerted efforts to mainstream human rights and the rule of law in their counter-terrorism policies and practices. The United Nations stands ready to assist Member States at their request.

113. The international community also needs to remember and support victims of terrorism. With the help of civil society, the Secretary-General intends to continue to draw attention to the undisputed fact that the victims of terrorism, both direct and indirect, are overwhelmingly drawn from the very communities on whose behalf terrorists claim to act. The web portal for victims being created by the Task Force Office will give them a voice and access to international resources. The Secretary-General hopes that the web portal will also encourage Member States to do more for victims of terrorism and their families.

114. The Secretary-General hopes that all the areas just described will benefit from the additional resources being made available to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre. It is the intention of the Secretary-General to develop the Centre as a centre of excellence in support of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts around the world. The Centre not only needs broader donor support but must also be efficient in its delivery of counter-terrorism assistance.

115. The true test of the value of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force will be in the measurable impact of its work on the ground. Its work must be transparent, accountable and, above all, effective. The Secretary-General intends to reinforce and consolidate the work that the Task Force Office has already done to revitalize its coordination and coherence role by developing a dynamic matrix of all Task Force projects around the world, reinvigorating its working groups and bringing the work of all Task Force entities into the framework of his "One United Nations" approach.

116. It is hoped that all of the actions outlined above will enable the United Nations to better assist Member States in implementing the Strategy over the next two years. However, Member States also need to do their part if the international community is to be successful in more efficiently meeting the terrorist challenge. For instance,

there has been little counter-terrorism expertise available to United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions that operate in areas where terrorism is often a core challenge, such as in the Sahel. The Secretary-General would ask all Member States, when reviewing the Strategy, to consider how they might provide expert assistance as part of their contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions.

117. The Secretary-General also recommends that Member States draw up an inventory of their capacity-building needs in the areas where they would most appreciate advice and assistance. This may help States to survey their progress towards the implementation of the Strategy and identify and prioritize their needs for possible support by Task Force entities. At the same time, States could review their progress towards incorporating into their legislative systems the current international legal instruments on counter-terrorism and international human rights law, so as to avoid adopting laws that are too widely framed and may be used to curb legitimate political opposition or freedom of speech.

118. Member States should also take note of the relationship between development and humanitarian work and counter-terrorism. Terrorist groups are as opposed to humanitarian agencies as they are to development programmes because humanitarian work is as effective as development work in addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. However, in areas where terrorist influence is strong, it also carries risks. Member States should be alert to the way in which counter-terrorism measures can adversely affect humanitarian operations. The Secretary-General recommends that Member States, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and other multilateral humanitarian bodies work more closely together so as to reconcile these two imperatives.

119. The demand from Member States for United Nations assistance on counter-terrorism has increased considerably in recent years. Member States should consider how they may provide the needed additional resources to the Task Force and its entities to carry out the many tasks that they have been asked to do.

120. The Secretary-General hopes that Member States will support the Task Force by offering advice and guidance, as well as by sharing expertise and identifying key areas where the United Nations, through its reach and convening power, can make a particular contribution. They should also consider better sharing of their counter-terrorism experience through the report of the Secretary-General. While the Secretary-General thanks all Member States that have submitted their valuable inputs, included as supplementary information, the report would have benefited from more sharing of experiences by countries that themselves have been suffering from terrorism.

121. The Secretary-General also wishes to acknowledge the valuable extrabudgetary financial and other forms of support that many Member States have extended to the Task Force entities to carry out their work. He also expresses his appreciation to the regional, subregional and international organizations that have continued to support and work in partnership with Task Force entities. In this respect, the emergence of the Global Counterterrorism Forum as a platform for marshalling support for the United Nations in the implementation of the Strategy is a welcome development. The Secretary-General welcomes the announcement by the Forum of its intention to establish the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund to promote grass-roots projects on countering violent extremism, a key focus of pillar I of the Strategy.

122. The Secretary-General intends to ensure that the whole United Nations system will see counter-terrorism and the implementation of the Strategy as central to its work. This approach is in line with his vision to see the United Nations delivering as one across all areas of its work.

123. The United Nations itself has suffered from terrorism in recent years, resulting in the loss and injury of so many courageous individual members of the United Nations family. The United Nations salutes them and all victims of terrorism and sees their sacrifice as a call for resolute action.

Attachment I

Supplementary information: matrix of United Nations counter-terrorism projects and activities

The CTITF Office developed the CTITF matrix of projects to promote transparency among UN agencies, ensure more rational allocation of resources to counter terrorism projects and avoid overlaps and duplication. The matrix provides a snapshot of the range and breadth of counter-terrorism-related assistance of the United Nations and is hoped to facilitate an efficient and balanced provision of capacity-building assistance across the four pillars of the Strategy. The global reach of these projects, covering diverse sub-regions such as West Africa, South Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, demonstrates the resourcefulness of UN entities and the opportunities available for pooling resources and synergies. As such, it serves as a valuable source of information for programming, monitoring and evaluating projects.

As the matrix shows, most projects currently are under Pillar I, which shows that the need to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism has become critical and is viewed as such by CTITF entities. Projects under Pillar II are relatively limited in number but encompass important topics such as border control, anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism or weapons of mass destruction. Pillar III projects are mostly capacity-building in nature and incorporates cross-cutting issues across all pillars. The Matrix underscores the need for more Pillar IV projects in the areas of protection of human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism. I trust that by highlighting these and other relevant information, the Matrix will become an indispensable tool to assist UN agencies in the provision of efficient and effective capacity-building assistance in a coherent and coordinated manner.

Pillar I of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
88 projects - Contributing entities: CTITF Office (8 projects); CTED (3 projects); UNESCO (77 projects)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Engaging Security and Development Sectors to Counter Terrorism. **UNCCT**	Ongoing	Security-development conference.	Global
2	Assisting in the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia (JPoA) - (Apr. 2013-Apr. 2016). **CTITF Office, UNRCCA**	Ongoing	Number of capacity-building activities on Pillars I and II of the Global Strategy. The JPOA is the first regional counter-terrorism strategy modelled along the Global Strategy.	Central Asia
3	Promoting a Culture of Peace, Conflict Management, Citizenship, Democracy and Good Governance through non-formal education in the framework of I-ACT (Mar.-Dec. 2014). **UNESCO, CTITF Office/UNCCT**	Ongoing	Translation of ECOWAS Manual; trainings, media campaign, and meetings of local/village assemblies; online self-training.	Burkina Faso
4	Peace-education, local conflict resolution and countering the appeal of terrorism in Nigeria in the framework of I-ACT (Oct. 2012-Apr. 2014). **UNESCO, CTITF Office/UNCCT**	Ongoing	Town hall meetings, mapping, sensitization workshop.	Nigeria
5	I-ACT Project on "Countering the Appeal of Terrorism in Nigeria and Building Community Resilience" (Mar.-Dec. 2014). **CTITF Office, ICCT**	Ongoing	Engagement between government and civil society organizations on aspects of countering violent extremism.	Nigeria
6	Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders. **UNCCT**	In development	3-day international meeting on rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders.	Global
7	Youth Engagement, Skills Development, Job Facilitation in South Asia (Apr. 2014-Apr. 2016). **CTITF Office/UNCCT, AOC, UNESCO**	In development	Workshop; engaging youth through educational support, skills-building, vocational training, etc.	South Asia
8	I-ACT Project on Engaging Somali Diaspora on Countering Radicalization — (Jul. 2013-Dec. 2014). **CTITF Office/UNCCT, AOC**	In development	Engaging media professionals and platforms from the Somali diaspora, building an online network,	Somalia

			training.	
9	Implementing Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (2011-2015). **CTED**	Ongoing	CTED has held regional workshops in Central Asia (2010), Nairobi (2011 and 2013), Morocco (2012) and Algeria (2013).	Global
10	Countering violent extremism and enhancing cultural dialogue (2013 onwards). **CTED**	Ongoing	Workshops in Saudi Arabia (May 2013 for OIC Member States) and workshop planned for Egypt (League of Arab States Member States).	Global
11	National workshop to promote dialogue and understanding and implementing Security council resolution 1624 (2005). **CTED**	In development	Workshop with ICCT in Kenya on May 2014: civil society-government dialogue on UNSCR 1624(2005). Other event possibly in Tunisia.	Kenya
12	High Panel for Peace and Intercultural Dialogue (Oct. 2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Focus on: "Building Peace: UNESCO's Role in the Next decade - with special emphasis on engaging youth in building sustainable peace and societies".	Global
13	Conference "Youth Volunteerism and Dialogue" (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Youth-Volunteering and creative potential leading to social inclusivity, tolerance and new forms of leadership.	Global
14	Toolkit on revision/adaptation of learning materials to remove cultural, religious and gender biased stereotypes (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Toolkit on revision/adaptation of curricula, school textbooks and learning materials.	Global
15	Intercultural Skills for Youth Journalists (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Curricula, regional seminars, creation of a network, online course.	Global
16	Strengthening the empowerment of young women and men and their civic engagement to promote intercultural dialogue and social inclusion (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Empowerment through regional approaches in Africa, the Arab region and Latin America and the Caribbean.	Global (focus on 3 regions)
17	Pan-African Forum "Africa: Sources and resources for a culture of peace", Luanda (Angola) : 26-28 March 2013 (Feb. -Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Drafting of an Action Plan to prevent violence and promote conflict resolution in Africa; and the launching of a continental initiative to promote a culture of peace.	Africa
18	Building certified resources for regional intercultural dialogue and piloting of service learning university Program in the Arab States (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Mapping and assessment of training materials and resources; training of trainers; Undergraduate and Master Programmes.	Arab States, 10 countries, including Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Palestine
19	Development and dissemination of material on intercultural dialogue in the Arab States (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014) **UNESCO**	Completed	Mapping of materials; Master Programmes in Lebanon; regional training for youth; and a specialized website.	
20	Learning to live together Media Campaign (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014) **UNESCO**	Completed	Mapping of media learning materials and main actors, and launching a media campaign.	
21	Reporting to Others – youth, journalism and dialogue (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Youth led community projects in Lebanon; media training initiatives in universities; training courses for stakeholders.	
22	Support for documentation, standards and procedures of the Silk Roads World Heritage serial and transnational nomination in Central Asia (Nov. 2010-Feb. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Sustainable regional cooperation, dialogue, development (cultural tourism), cultural diversity and awareness of assets.	Asia/Pacific Region

23	Supporting the Development and Implementation of ICT in Education through Asia Pacific Ministerial Forum (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	The Asia-Pacific Ministerial Forum on ICT in Education has been a platform for policy-level dialogue and sharing models.	Asia Pacific Region
24	Improving the quality of education statistics to support policy monitoring (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Technical statistical capacity building and EFA Assessment.	Asia Pacific Region
25	Capacity Development for Integrated Education Policy with ICT in Education (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Capacity development to effectively and coherently integrate ICT components into education policy.	Asia Pacific Region
26	Support to national education policy and sector-wide planning (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Policy and knowledge research on educational issues and emerging challenges, drafting policy briefs, planning, management and finance.	Asia/Pacific Region
27	Integrating 21st century skills in education policies in the Asia-Pacific region (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Regional policy research on how countries in the region are articulating their visions to integrate new skills into education.	Asia/Pacific Region
28	Scaling-up effective national literacy and lifelong learning policies and programming (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Advocating for the mainstreaming of youth and adult literacy; scaling up national literacy and non-formal education.	Asia Pacific Region
29	Supporting the Increased Relevance of TVET Systems Towards Enhanced Youth Employability (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Support policy efforts of Member States towards improvement of the quality of TVET; expand supply capacity.	Asia/Pacific Region
30	Support to ensuring quality basic education at primary and secondary levels (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Publication on student learning assessment; a synthesis report on findings; three country case studies; and policy options papers; knowledge sharing, advocacy and policy dialogue.	Asia/Pacific Region
31	Support to the Statutory processes of the World Heritage Convention (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Drafting of new guidance for different processes as well as the corresponding training workshops in all regions.	Asia/Pacific Region
32	Global Initiative for Building a Culture of Peace through Education and Youth Empowerment (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Mapping the integration of peace concepts into education systems, strengthening their content, and empowering youth.	Asia-Pacific and LAC
33	Women empowerment and gender mainstreaming for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Asia and the Pacific (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Research, academic discussions, policy recommendations and community advocacy.	Asia-Pacific, selected countries
34	"Synthesis/Policy brief" on transborder resources in Africa, case study of Lac Chad (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Effective governance to overcome conflicting approaches in the use and allocation of natural resources.	Central Africa
35	Promotion of a culture of peace, non-violence, and intercultural dialogue in vulnerable areas in the Andean region (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Capacity building--e.g. teachers; local media communication skills; and partnerships (media and educational communities).	Latin America
36	Cameras of Diversity for a Culture of Peace (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Production, access and enjoyment of local audio-visual materials and strengthen institutional capacities.	LAC

37	Interactive Community Media for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence in South Sudan and Northern Uganda (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Empower communities; connect leaders and citizens and enhance debates; and strengthen journalists capacities.	South Sudan and Northern Uganda
38	Promoting a culture of peace and non-violence in Africa through education for peace and conflict prevention (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Identifying resources and good practices; producing a Resource Package and providing training in 3 pilot countries.	Sub-Saharan Africa
39	Strengthening of ECOWAS' policy on promoting education on human rights, citizenship and peace culture in educational systems (Dec. 2011- Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Editing learning tools; strengthening teachers' capacities in relevant schools; and elaborating relevant guides.	Sub-Regional/ ECOWAS
40	Educating Young Girls for Peace in Mano River Union Countries — Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone (Sep. 2012-Sep. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Mobilising young women to identify and effectively take up their role in building sustainable peace.	Sub-Regional, Mano River Countries
41	Capacity development for sector-wide policy formulation and training. **UNESCO**	Completed	Advocacy; capacity development support in policy analysis and planning, EMIS development; sector management.	Afghanistan
42	Supporting Higher Education in Afghanistan (Apr. 2012-Sep. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Identification and appointment of qualified expertise and technical assistance for higher education in Afghanistan.	Afghanistan
43	Programme for enhancement of literacy in Afghanistan Phases I and II (Mar. 2010 -Jan. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	ELA 1st phase successfully provided literacy classes to 300,000 targeted beneficiaries. Follow-up activities: Afghanistan Literacy Assessment Survey; capacity building; literacy programmes; advocacy.	Afghanistan
44	Literacy for Empowering Afghan Police (LEAP) (Sep. 2011-Jan. 2014). **UNESCO**	Completed	Literacy training to Afghan National Police (ANP) officers (and law enforcement officers).	Afghanistan
45	Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in Afghanistan (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Disseminate policies, strategies, action plans and best practices, and advocate for their review.	Afghanistan
46	Capacity development for TVET to address labour market needs in Afghanistan(Apr. 2010-Jun. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Strengthening of partnerships and coordination; capacity development for TVET policies and plans; implementation.	Afghanistan
47	Support to Quality Higher Education Systems in West Asia subregion (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Technical advice to management of higher education institutions and analysis of higher education delivery means.	Afghanistan
48	Confintea Scholarships (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Scholarships to have access to the resources at the UIL Documentation Centre and Library.	Afghanistan
49	Emergency Consolidation and Restoration of Monuments in Herat and Jam (Phase I) (Jan. 2003-Aug. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Consolidating and stabilizing Minarets; capacity building to conserve cultural heritage; national strategy; raising awareness.	Afghanistan
50	Historical Monument Survey and Emergency Stabilization in Bamiyan Province (May 2011-Apr. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	The project aimed to record monuments and assess the need for further conservation measures. Awareness raising.	Afghanistan

51	Self-benefitting programme with Angola (Joint Statement with Angola signed on Apr. 2012). **UNESCO**	Completed	Joint projects to promote a culture of peace.	Angola
52	Engaging Youth in post-conflict reconstruction in Côte d'Ivoire (Jan. 2012- Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	"Capacity-building package" addressed to policy and decision-makers, youth organizations and related stakeholders.	Côte d'Ivoire
53	Strategy for strengthening technical, scientific and professional education in Guatemala (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Formation of an interagency discussion group. Follow-up events on educational policies.	Guatemala
54	Retejoven Project (Jun. 2008-May 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Promotes the critical thinking and reality analysis among the youngsters of Guatemala City.	Guatemala
55	Adapting traditional cultural goods to modern markets and reinforcing local cultural and creative producers skills (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Training program for indigenous women in rural areas.	Guatemala
56	Enhancing livelihoods and increasing community resilience to climate change (Oct. 2012-Aug. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Physical platform to build the capacities of local communities, as well as to share scientific and traditional knowledge.	Indonesia
57	Fighting terrorism by teaching tolerance and intercultural dialogue (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Sensibilisation' training for pupils, students; publication (outcomes of training); three round tables to raise awareness.	Mauritius
58	Strengthening the Education System. **UNESCO**	Completed	Set of interventions--capacity building, assessment of learning achievement, HIV/AIDS prevention.	Pakistan
59	Education JPC2: Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education. **UNESCO**	Completed	Advocacy; policy dialogue; support for literacy programmes, and technical assistance for curricula and literacy material.	Pakistan
60	Gender Equality Interventions under Cross Cutting Themes (Nov. 2009 to Dec. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Literacy and continuing education programmes for rural females; gender parity through teacher training workshops.	Pakistan
61	Mobile learning to create an enabling environment for achievement of Education For All Goals in Pakistan. **UNESCO**	Completed	Viability of using mobile technology for professional learning and motivation.	Pakistan
62	JPC4: Secondary Education and Vocational Education (TVE), with focus on Life Skills. **UNESCO**	Completed	Promoting the use of ICT in education; national roundtable; provision of equipment; and training of trainers.	Pakistan
63	Education JPC1: Pre- and Elementary Education. **UNESCO**	Completed	Enhance policy commitment; improve elementary school enrolment, retention and completion, especially for girls and vulnerable groups; and improve learning outcomes.	Pakistan
64	Mainstreaming Education of Afghan refugees' children in Pakistan (Sep. 2011-Aug. 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Seminars organized at national, provincial and district levels.	Pakistan
65	Disaster risk reduction and conflict resolution through peace and human rights education (2012-2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Developing capacity development for disaster risk reduction and conflict resolution through education.	Pakistan
66	Strengthening the Institutional Capacities for Safeguarding the Intangible	Completed	Workshops to train government personnel on the	Pakistan

	Cultural Heritage of District Bahawalpur, Pakistan (2012-2013). **UNESCO**		preparation of USL and RL; and implementation of relevant Convention.	
67	Agriculture, rural development & poverty reduction JPC1: Pro-poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development. **UNESCO**	Completed	Stakeholder consultations; baseline surveys; women engagement in local industries; trainings.	Pakistan
68	Support to the development of a national quality system in Senegal. **UNESCO**	Completed	Establishment of related mechanisms and tools.	Senegal
69	Promoting initiatives and cultural industries in Senegal (Aug. 2008-May 2013). **UNESCO**	Completed	Joint UN response to the needs expressed by selected countries.	Senegal
70	From Youth to Youth: celebrating the value of diversity (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014. Phase II in development). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Exhibitions, video spot, advocacy booklet, e-notebooks, specific curricula and "net art" initiatives.	Global
71	Promote philosophical dialogue and research among philosophers from the Arab-Muslim world and from other parts of the world (2012-2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Setting up a network, organizing dialogues, compiling relevant material and elaborating pedagogical tools.	Global
72	Peace and Dialogue E-Portal (2012-2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Interactive E-Portal on dialogue for mutual understanding.	Global
73	Implementation of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (Jan. 2013-Dec. 2022). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Focus on: mutual understanding and reciprocal knowledge; pluralist framework of shared values; principles and tools of intercultural dialogue; dialogue for sustainable development.	Global
74	Building competences to develop policies and programmes for intercultural dialogue respectful of human rights (Feb. 2012-Mar. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Assessing needs and designing training of trainers; training of facilitators; national workshops; assessment and dissemination of results.	Global, with pilot initiatives in the Arab Region
75	International Symposium: Involving Communities for Better Conservation and Management of World Heritage Sites in Asia (Aug. 2012-Aug. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Focus on the "factors" and "systems" that substantially enable community involvements in World Heritage conservation and management, with an Asian context perspective.	Asia Pacific Region
76	Heritage and Dialogue for peace and Non-Violence (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013) Heritage and Dialogue in South Eastern Europe (phase II in development). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Enhance cultural exchanges and develop creative approaches to promote heritage and culturally-sensitive development.	Sub-Regional/ South-East Europe
77	Capacity development for sector-wide policy formulation and training (2012-2013)- Phase II (2014 onwards). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Advocacy, technical and capacity development for policy planning, EMIS development, sector management.	Afghanistan
78	Heritage Impact Assessment/ Archeological Survey and coordination with the culture authorities (May 2013-Jul. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Developing an archaeological survey of the Bamiyan site and preparing an Impact Assessment for Foladi Valley Road area.	Afghanistan
79	Heritage Conservation, Development and Coordination Project for Afghanistan (Dec. 2012-Dec. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Safeguard heritage and development in Afghanistan by addressing the situation of monumental heritage in danger.	Afghanistan
80	Safeguarding of the Cultural Landscape Archeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Mar. 2012-Jul. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Phase IV: institutional and community capacity building; fostering intercultural dialogue and	Afghanistan

			sustainable development.	
81	Consolidating Peace in Guatemala through Citizens Formation and Community Security (Jan. 2013-Sep. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Improving Citizens and Community Security (good governance, pacific resolution of conflicts; Improving Human Rights for the youth (access to education; cultural; political).	Guatemala
82	Creating Learning Communities for Children (May 2007-Dec. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Improve quality of primary schools (e.g. school management) and capacity building for educational stakeholders.	Indonesia
83	Promoting existing and potential Biosphere Reserves as innovative learning platforms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development (May 2012-Jun. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Improvement of the management capacities of the different stakeholders in the three national parks in TRHS.	Indonesia
84	Improving Quality of Basic Education, focusing on Early Childhood Education. **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Advocacy and capacity development.	Pakistan
85	Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (Jun. 2010-Mar. 2015). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Restoration of social services and community infrastructures to meet needs and provide access to basic services.	Pakistan
86	Alphabetisation of girls and women in Senegal through TICs (Apr. 2011-Jul. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Empower young girls and women in the framework of the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment.	Senegal
87	Building youth-led social innovation in Senegal/YouthActionNet Senegal (Jan. 2013-Jan. 2015). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Capacity building to help youngsters engage constructively in society.	Senegal
88	Youth Peacemaker Network in South Sudan (Jan. 2012-Dec. 2014). **UNESCO**	Ongoing	Contributes to meet the targets in UNMISS Peace building Plan i.e. 'Reconciliation and Nation Building', 'Community Security'.	South Sudan

Pillar II of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
25 projects - Entities: CTITF Office (2 projects); OPCW (1 project); CTED (9 projects); IMF (3 projects); ODA (2 projects); WCO (2 projects); 1540 Committee (6 projects)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Building In-Depth Knowledge of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at Regional Level (Oct. 2010-Nov. 2013). **CTITF Office**	Completed	Launch event in May 2014; assessment of existing relevant capacity-building projects, thematic and institutional gaps; production of a roster of experts/trainers; delivery of trainings to Member States.	Global:S-E and South Asia; East, West, Southern Africa
2	Project on Capacity-Building and Training on Designations of Terrorist Individuals and Entities and Freezing of Assets (Sep. 2013-Mar. 2016). **CTITF Office**	Ongoing	Regional workshops to discuss and make recommendations on the implementation of the Strategy's four pillars in an integrated and comprehensive manner.	Global

3	Ensuring effective inter-agency interoperability and coordinated communication in case of chemical and/ or biological attacks (June 2014-August 2015). **OPCW**	In development	The project aims to operationalise the recommendations of the previous two reports of the CTITF WMD Working Group. It will use existing mechanisms to especially identify gaps in terms of legal tools and operational arrangements and recommend ways to fill them.	Global
4	Terrorism and organized crime (2013). **CTED**	Completed	The first regional workshop was held in Turkey (Nov.2013).	S-E Europe
5	Implementing asset freezing requirements by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (2012-2014). **CTED**	Ongoing	Global meeting (Holland, Oct. 2012) and four regional workshops in Senegal, Tanzania, Bahamas, and Thailand.	Global
6	Promoting dialogue to prevent misuse of alternative remittance systems for terrorist financing purposes. **CTED**	Ongoing	Capacity building to identify vulnerabilities/good practices and promote financial inclusion. Sub-regional workshops: Addis Abeba (Dec. 2013, Horn of Africa); Senegal (Mar. 2014, West Africa).	Global
7	Promoting dialogue and national coordination to detect cross-border illicit cash and other negotiable instruments. **CTED, UNODC.**	Ongoing	Workshops in Malaysia (Nov. 2011), the Pacific (May 2012) and East Africa (May 2013). West Africa expected by end 2014/early 2015.	Global
8	Effective border control (2013 onwards). **CTED**	Ongoing	Conference in Morocco (Mar. 2013) on Sahel-Maghreb border control cooperation. Conference in 2014 for East Africa region.	Sahel and East Africa
9	Workshop on possible use of migration flows by terrorists. **CTED**	Ongoing	Annual meetings are organized with SELEC and RCC for law enforcement and security officials to discuss regional challenges. Next meeting possibly in Hungary (October 2014).	Hungary
10	National Counter-terrorism (CT) strategies (2013 onwards). **CTED**	Ongoing	CTED will hold a workshop on national CT strategies in Qatar and plans to facilitate technical assistance to other regions and countries.	Qatar
11	Strengthening the national coordination and information-sharing capacities of States in CT and transnational organized crime. **CTED, CTITF.**	In development	Establishing a Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Unit (CTCU) in selected States; and create a CTCU regional network.	Sahel
12	Strengthening controls over the cross-border movement of terrorists in spaces between official border posts. **CTED**	In development	Activities include capacity building, development and implementation of national plans.	Sahel and Maghreb
13	Enhancing UNSCR 1267/1373 and Terrorist Financing Convention Frameworks (Jan. 2010-Sep. 2013). **IMF, CTED, UNODC**	Completed	Evaluating existing legislation and practice and formulating and advocating recommendations for change. Workshops and advocacy.	Sri Lanka, Philippines
14	Strengthening the Kuwaiti AML/CFT regime (Apr. 2012-Nov. 2013). **IMF**	Completed	Development of a CFT law and implementing (i) regulations on financial institutions prevention and reporting obligations, and (ii) UNSCRs 1267 and 1373.	Kuwait

15	Combating AML/CFT in the Islamic Republic Afghanistan (Mar. 2013-Mar. 2015). **IMF**	Ongoing	Technical assistance, targeted seminars and workshops.	Afghanistan
16	Support to UNSCR 1540 Committee on the non-proliferation of all WMD (until Apr. 2021). **ODA**	Ongoing	Implement UNSCR 1540 including through regionally coordinated approaches and technical assistance; enhance international and regional cooperation.	Global
17	The Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological or Toxin Weapons (Secretary-General's Mechanism) (Continuing). **ODA**	Ongoing	Conducting investigations in response to reports; updating the roster of experts and laboratories; specialized training; and cooperation with international organizations.	Global
18	WCO Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Project (Jun. 2013-Jun. 2015). **WCO**	Ongoing	Customs training curriculum on strategic goods; 6 regional seminars; operational law enforcement activity.	Global
19	Programme Global Shield (Apr. 2012-Jun. 2015). **WCO, INTERPOL, UNODC**	Ongoing	Prevention of illicit diversion of IED pre-cursor chemicals in international supply chains. Awareness-raising and outreach; technical assistance; operational law enforcement activity.	Global
20	Workshop on the Implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004) for African States in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2013). **1540 Committee**	Completed	In this workshop, the 1540 Group of Experts engaged in dialogue with African States, especially those participating non-reporting States, on the implementation of the resolution.	African Union (AU) Member States
21	Country-Specific Dialogue/Developing a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (Sep. 2013-Dec. 2013). **1540 Committee**	Completed	Dialogue with relevant governmental stakeholders to draft a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan for OSCE States, and map out priorities for resolution 1540 (2004) implementation.	Armenia, FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro, Uzbekistan and others
22	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation (2013). **1540 Committee**	Completed	To raise awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004), analyze its implementation, facilitate gap analysis, identify assistance needs and discuss future steps by the State.	Burkina Faso, Rep. of Korea, Niger
23	1540 Industry Conference on Biosecurity (2013). **1540 Committee**	Completed	To engage industry and seek their cooperation by sharing experiences and good UNSCR 1540 implementation practices.	Public and private entities
24	Pilot Workshop for Implementing Resolution 1540 (2004) in Rakitie, Croatia (Sep.-Dec. 2013). **1540 Committee**	Completed	Facilitate the identification of effective implementation practices for resolution 1540 (2004).	RACVIAC member countries
25	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation (2014). **1540 Committee**	Ongoing	To raise awareness of UNSCR 1540(2004), analyze its implementation, facilitate gap analysis, identify assistance needs and discuss future steps by the State.	Bangladesh, Rep. of Moldova, Mozambique

Pillar III of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
42 projects - Contributing entities: CTITF Office (8 projects); CTED (6 projects); INTERPOL (4 projects); UNODC (24 projects)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Train-the-Trainers workshop for criminal justice officers in the framework of I-ACT (May-Oct. 2013). **UNODC, CTITF Office/UNCCT**	Completed	Network of national trainers on CT and transnational crimes; Integrated tailor-made training modules on CT, organised crime, and illicit trafficking into training curricula.	Burkina Faso
2	I-ACT Stakeholders' coordination meeting to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies (Jun. 2013). **CTED, CTITF Office**	Completed	Two-day closed meeting attended by all relevant national stakeholders.	Burkina Faso
3	I-ACT Capacity-building training workshops to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies on specific needs identified (Jun. 2012-Dec. 2013). **CTITF Office**	Completed	Series of 4- 5 days capacity-building training workshops for relevant officers by international experts using a train-the-trainers approach.	Nigeria
4	Strengthening the capacity of Nigeria criminal justice system to prevent and counter terrorism in the framework of I-ACT (May-Sep. 2013). **UNODC, CTITF Office/UNCCT**	Completed	A national seminar held and preparatory meetings to support various national stakeholders in the work related to new counter-terrorism legislation.	Nigeria
5	Fostering International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Promoting Collaboration between Counter-Terrorism Centres and Initiatives. **UNCCT**	Ongoing	Will follow-up and further strengthen collaboration between counter-terrorism centres.	Global
6	Development of regional strategy implementation plans for Central and Southern Africa (Jul. 2012-Jul. 2014). **UNCCT**	Ongoing	Development of regional strategy implementation plans for Central and Southern Africa sub-regions.	Central and Southern Africa
7	Roster of Counter-Terrorism Experts. **UNCCT**	In development	Establish swiftly deployable assistance to support Member States on key highly requested thematic counter-terrorism areas.	Global
8	I-ACT Capacity-building training workshops to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies on specific needs identified (Apr. 2014-Mar. 2015). **CTITF Office**	In development	Series of 4- 5 days capacity-building training workshops for relevant officers by international experts using a train-the-trainers approach.	Burkina Faso
9	Prosecutors' seminar (2010-2014). **CTED**	Ongoing	Seminars concluded in New York, Ankara, Algiers, Dar Es Salaam and Tunis. Sixth seminar: third quarter of 2014.	Global
10	Strengthening criminal justice capacity and cooperation in the fight against terrorism in the East African Community. **CTED**	Ongoing	5 workshops planned on: legal international cooperation; intelligence and evidence; prevention; witness-protection and victims of terrorism. First workshop: Kampala, May 2013.	East Africa
11	South Asian dialogue for judges, prosecutors and police officers (2010-2015). **CTED**	Ongoing	7 workshops organized in the region. Follow-up projects to build capacity, including on witness protection.	South Asia

12	Judges Workshop (2012-2015). **CTED**	Ongoing	Spin-off project of the South Asia dialogue: first workshop held in March 2013; second one held in October 2013.	South Asia
13	Project on witness protection (2013-2014). **CTED**	Ongoing	Series of capacity-building workshops.	South Asia
14	Support to annual informal meetings with border officials. **CTED-UNCCT**	In development	Establish a network of customs, immigration and intelligence officials. Annual meetings to discuss concerns and solutions.	Sahel and Maghreb
15	Expanding the use of INTERPOL Tools to Combat Terrorism in Asia and Africa (2012-2013). **INTERPOL**	Completed	Build capacity and operational connectivity; foster the relationship between INTERPOL National Central Bureaus (NCBs), border/immigration and CT experts regionally.	Asia and South Pacific, Africa
16	INTERPOL Capacity Building Programme on Counter-Terrorism for the Sahel. (2011-2013). **INTERPOL**	Completed	Ibid.	Sahel
17	INTERPOL Capacity Building Programme on Counter-Terrorism for Asia. (2011-2014). **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Ibid.	Asia
18	INTERPOL Capacity Building Programme on Counter-Terrorism for the Horn of Africa. (2011-2014). **INTERPOL**	Ongoing	Ibid.	East Africa
19	Strengthening national capacity to counter financing of terrorism in Mongolia (2013). **UNODC**	Completed	Capacity-building workshops--e.g. "Countering the financing of terrorism: investigation and prosecution issues"(Oct. 2013).	Mongolia
20	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Montenegro (2013). **UNODC**	Completed	Capacity-building workshops--e.g. "International Legal Framework against terrorism and its financing" (Oct. 2013).	Montenegro
21	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism - UNODC/CTED Central Authorities (2013). **UNODC, CTED**	Ongoing	Focus: international cooperation (launching event and regional meetings) and capacity of criminal justice officials in CT cases.	Global
22	Supporting the implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2013-2014). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Raising awareness on the importance of ratifying and implementing the 2005 Amendment and Convention. Two workshops held: Dakar (Jun. 2013) and Nairobi (Oct. 2013).	African States party to the CPPNM not adhered to its Amendment
23	Strengthening Criminal Justice Capacities of Central Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism in Compliance with Principles of Rule of Law (2012-2014). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Assessments of national legislation; legislative drafting workshops; regional and national activities.	Central Asian countries
24	Assisting Horn of Africa and Neighbouring countries to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2013-2015). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Capacity building activities on: investigation and prosecution; inter-agency collaboration; human rights; and international cooperation.	Horn of Africa/Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia

25	Effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law (2014-2018). **UNODC, CTED**	Ongoing	Activities include: regional good practices fora and national capacity building for criminal justice officials.	Maghreb
26	The Pacific Islands Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2011-2014). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Activities include legislative drafting assistance for the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea (first half 2014).	Pacific Island countries
27	Assisting Sahel and Neighbouring Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2013-2015). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Capacity building of criminal justice officials, sub-regional and cross-regional (Sahel-Maghreb) cooperation and national counter-terrorism legal framework's enhancements.	Sahel and neighbouring countries
28	Strengthening National Capacity to Apply Human Rights Norms, Standards and Good Practices in Countering Terrorism (2013-2015). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Legal assistance; elaboration of specialized tools and delivery of trainings; supporting national training institutions' development of curricula; development of training module.	Sahel/West/ East Africa region and Yemen
29	Strengthening the capacity of countries to support and protect victims and witnesses in terrorism cases (2012-2014). **UNODC - CTED**	Ongoing	Four legislative assistance workshops; regional and national workshops (e.g. on victims and witness, on judicial security).	South Asian countries
30	Effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law (2013-2015). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Regional fora on good practices; and national capacity building for prosecutors and criminal justice officers.	South Asian countries
31	East and Southeast Asia Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2011-2014). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Among other activities, a joint UNODC-GCTF regional workshop was held in Bangkok in November 2013.	South East Asia
32	Counter-terrorism Capacity Building Activities in South East Asia - Criminal Justice Preventive Terrorism Offences (2013-2014). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Two capacity-building workshops on preventive criminal offenses (Nov. 2013) and on investigation and prosecution (first half 2014).	South East Asia
33	Prerequisite to strengthening CBRN national legal frameworks (2013-2014). **UNODC**	Ongoing	EU CBRN CoE Initiative. To develop national and regional capacity; draft action plans; and draft or amend relevant legislation.	South-East Asia
34	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Afghanistan (2013-2014). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Focus on: victims of terrorism, countering the appeal of terrorism, and international cooperation in criminal matters.	Afghanistan
35	Strengthening the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in Colombia (2013-2015). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Development of technical assistance tools such as Mock Trials.	Colombia
36	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Libya (2013-2015). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Develop a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy and implementation plan; and strengthen criminal justice system.	Libya
37	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Morocco (2011-2014). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Specialized national training (victims of terrorism, terrorist use of internet, terrorism financing, international cooperation).	Morocco

38	Nigeria-EU-UNODC-CTED Partnership on Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses for Multi-dimensional Security (Terrorism) (2013-2015). **UNODC, CTED**	Ongoing	Trainings on inter-agency collaboration, human rights and CT, train the trainers; international cooperation; and national CT legislation.	Nigeria
39	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Tunisia (2013-2015). **UNODC**	Ongoing	National training workshops; study tours; online training courses and regional conferences.	Tunisia
40	Strengthening criminal justice response to terrorism in Yemen (2011-2015). **UNODC**	Ongoing	Legal technical assistance; specialised investigation techniques and terrorism financing workshops; sub-regional and national activities.	Yemen
41	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Egypt. **UNODC**	In development	Legislative assistance activities, training of criminal justice officials, and regional workshops to strengthen cooperation.	Egypt
42	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Iraq. **UNODC**	In development	Legislative assistance activities, training of criminal justice officials, and regional workshops to strengthen cooperation.	Iraq

Pillar IV of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
6 projects- Contributing entities: CTITF Office (4 projects); CTED (1 project); OCHA (1 project)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Basic Human Rights Reference Guides (Jul. 2013-April. 2014). **OHCHR, CTITF Office/UNCCT**	Ongoing	Translation and publication of specialized Guides.	Global
2	Web Portal on Victims of Terrorism (Nov. 2013-June. 2014). **CTITF Office**	Ongoing	Develop, design and structure a web portal to provide a multimedia platform with relevant information and resources.	Global
3	Project on Training and Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Officials on Human Rights, the Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism (Dec. 2012-Sep. 2014). **OHCHR, CTITF Office**	Ongoing	Mapping and assessment of existing capacity building and training programmes; roster of experts to deliver training, technical advice and capacity building.	Global: the Sahel, North Africa and the Middle East
4	"Amplifying Voices, Building Campaigns: Training and capacity building on the media in establishing a communications strategy for victims of terrorism" (Apr. 2014-Oct. 2015). **CTITF Office**	In development	Training modules on how to develop a sustainable communications and media strategy; training workshops for victims of terrorism.	Global: North Africa, Southeast Asia, Middle East
5	Engagement with civil society experts. **CTED**	Ongoing	First workshop held in September 2013 in Singapore.	South Asia
6	Study of the Impact of Donor Counter-Terrorism Measures on Principled Humanitarian Action (2013). **OCHA**	Completed	Launch of the Study during ECOSOC's Humanitarian Segment, Geneva, July 2013 - IPI policy forum, New York, September 2013.	Global (case studies on oPt and Somalia)

Attachment II

Supplementary information: submission by Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

MEMBER STATES

Argentina

Plan of action

1. Argentina is a party to 13 of the 18 international counter-terrorism instruments, and advocates efforts to make progress in the negotiation of a comprehensive convention against terrorism. The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism is still awaiting legislative approval. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) visited Argentina in November 2012 to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

Pillar I

2. Argentina adheres to the principle of tolerance of other cultures and religions promoted by the Alliance of Civilizations, and reaffirms that terrorist acts cannot be justified by religious or ethnic differences or by economic circumstances.

3. In Argentina, the recruitment of members of terrorist groups is punishable not only through the joint application of articles 210, 210 bis (unlawful association) and 41 quinquies of the Penal Code, but also through the application of article 209 (incitement to commit a crime) and article 213 bis (organizers or members of groups whose purpose is to impose their ideas or to combat those of others through force or intimidation), and article 121 of Act No. 25,871 on trafficking in persons, amended by Act No. 26,364, which penalizes the recruitment and bringing of migrants into the country for the purpose of committing – among others – "acts of terrorism".

4. Article 416 of the Penal Code provides for collective/class action judicial proceedings in cases involving multiple victims sharing a common interest. This provision was highlighted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in reference to the attack in our country on the headquarters of the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA).

Pillar II

5. The obligation to extradite or prosecute is implicitly covered by Argentine legislation. Article 12 of Act No. 24,767 on international cooperation in criminal matters establishes the obligation to prosecute an Argentine national when an extradition request is denied by reason of that person's Argentine nationality. The extradition of foreign nationals accused of committing terrorist acts, however, cannot be denied on political grounds.

6. Argentina has signed bilateral extradition treaties with Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, which are currently in force, and with Bolivia, China and France, which are not yet in force. In addition, Argentina is a State party to the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, the Protocol on mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters between the States of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), a similar agreement between the MERCOSUR States, Bolivia and Chile, and bilateral treaties with Australia, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

7. The Intelligence Secretariat heads and coordinates the National Intelligence System. It applies procedures for information exchange and early warning through its functional relationship with the National Criminal Intelligence Directorate (DNIC) of the Ministry of Security and the intelligence entities of Argentine security forces with specific counter-terrorism responsibilities.

8. At the regional level, programmes for the sharing of information and best practices are carried out in the framework of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism. At the sub-regional level, information is shared regularly through the MERCOSUR Specialized Forum on Terrorism.

9. The National Migration Directorate (Ministry of the Interior and Transport) permanently deploys immigration officials at nearly all points of entry by land, air and sea. The immigration control system using electronic records covers virtually the entire territory. The National Gendarmerie (Ministry of Security) oversees remote points of entry. The National Migration Directorate, which is authorized to decide whether to grant or deny entry to foreign nationals at border control points, is also involved.

10. Argentina has signed cooperation agreements to enforce border control measures, such as the Tripartite Command of the Tri-Border Area with Brazil and Paraguay. Argentina also works with the MERCOSUR Specialized Forum on Terrorism on this topic.

11. Customs personnel analyse potential risks and inspect all suspicious cargo (before and after its arrival) at the port or customs post of entry, and also rely on mechanisms for coordination with the Coast Guard and the National Gendarmerie.

12. The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code is applied at the major ports, with port facility access subject to strengthened controls, and strengthened coordination with port security officials and shipping companies.

13. Airport security is ensured by the Airport Security Police (Ministry of Security), customs officials (Ministry of Economic Affairs) and the National Migration Directorate. Ezeiza International Airport uses an electronic surveillance system equipped with visible and hidden cameras and, together with the 13 other international airports in the country, utilizes biometric checks and a digital signature system for employees.

14. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs transmits to all relevant agencies the Consolidated List maintained by the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). Appropriate procedures have been established for listing and delisting designated individuals and entities, in accordance with resolution 1267 (1999) and subsequent resolutions (Decree No. 918/2012, chapter IV).

15. The Argentine Federal Police has made progress with respect to a computer system that allows the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Department and the National Migration Directorate to consult databases of persons and of stolen and lost documents.

16. With regard to safety in high-impact chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear events, Argentina has demonstrated its willingness – and capacity – to provide technical assistance to States that require it. University-level courses on the prevention, risks and consequences of chemical events are also being developed.

Pillar III

17. On 18 December 2013, the Financial Intelligence Unit and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship signed an agreement to expedite the Unit's responses to information requests concerning the listing and delisting of individuals and entities on the Consolidated List of individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

Pillar IV

18. The efforts made by Argentine law enforcement agencies to combat terrorism are based on respect for human rights and the rule of law. Special investigative techniques are subject to parliamentary oversight and judicial review. The law that penalizes terrorist acts does not apply in the case of acts related to the exercise of human rights (point IV.4).

19. Argentina is a State party to six of the core international instruments and a party to the core inter-American instruments on human rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2007), the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.

20. Act No. 26734, which was adopted in December 2011, repealed articles 213 ter and 213 quater of the Penal Code, and defined terrorism in article 41 quinquies as an aggravating circumstance in the commission of any crime, provided that the crime is committed with the intent to terrorize people or to compel national public authorities, foreign Governments or officials of an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, except when the act committed is related to the exercise of human and/or social rights or any other constitutional right. Thus, there is no risk that serious criminal offences, which are already punishable under Argentine criminal legislation, will go unpunished when they are of a terrorist nature; even if the case does not fall within the scope of article 41 quinquies, the act itself is still punishable regardless of its purpose. The financing of terrorism is established as a separate offence under article 306 of the Penal Code, which was also introduced through Act No. 26734/2011.

21. On 12 November 2012, Argentina was elected as a member of the Human Rights Council for the period 2013-2015. That election recognizes Argentina's adoption of a genuine State policy on human rights in 2003, motivated above all by the country's tragic experience of State terrorism. Argentina has strengthened its leadership in relation to the eradication of impunity for crimes against humanity and in making significant progress with regard to discrimination and social inclusion, memory, truth, justice and reparation. Argentina, along with Switzerland, was the main sponsor of the draft resolution that established the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of
non-recurrence (Human Rights Council, September 2011).

Australia

1. Terrorism remains a major security challenge for Australia. In recent years, a number of plots have been disrupted by the coordinated efforts of Australia's security and law enforcement agencies, as well as our international partners. Australian governments are committed to strengthening the nation's ability to understand and respond to terrorism and to ensuring that security, intelligence and law enforcement agencies are adequately resourced and prepared.

Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

2. Australia is keenly aware of the importance of strong and resilient communities to counter violent extremism and terrorism. Australia has committed to building such communities domestically, including reinforcing values based on tolerance, non-violence, and respect for human dignity, diversity and pluralism.

3. Countering violent extremism (CVE) is an integral component of Australia's counter-terrorism strategies. The effective prevention of violent extremism involves combining an appropriate security and law enforcement response with broader strategies to enhance resilience to, and lessen the appeal of, violent extremist influences. CVE is a national challenge requiring a national response, recognising that strong partnerships between all levels of government are critical to success. To ensure national coordination, Australian governments have established a CVE Sub-Committee under the Australian-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC).

4. To assist in building the capacity of communities to tackle factors leading to radicalisation, the Australian Government provides funding through the Building Community Resilience grants program. Since 2011 this grants program has provided approximately $5 million for 59 grass-roots projects that build resilience to violent extremism.

5. Through the ANZCTC CVE Sub-Committee, the Australian Government provides funding to strengthen the national CVE capability and address identified gaps. For 2013-2014, nine projects have received funding for activities in the areas of prison rehabilitation, community integration, training and education for government officials and communities, early intervention, CVE research and online initiatives.

Measures to Prevent and Combat Terrorism

National Counter-Terrorism Plan

6. In 2012, Australia published its National Counter Terrorism Plan (NCTP). The NCTP sets out Australia's strategic approach to preventing and dealing with acts of terrorism in Australia and its territories. It is the primary document on Australia's national counter-terrorism policy and arrangements. The NCTP relies on strong cooperative, coordinated and consultative relationships between Australian governments and their agencies. Acts of terrorism in Australia and its territories will be responded to by these bodies acting in cooperation with defined responsibilities and authority.

Critical Infrastructure Protection

7. Australia's approach to critical infrastructure protection is articulated in the National Guidelines for Protecting Critical Infrastructure from Terrorism (2011). The Guidelines provide a framework for a national, consistent approach to the protection of critical infrastructure from terrorism for Australian governments and business.

8. The Australian Government supports critical infrastructure resilience through the Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN) for Critical Infrastructure Resilience. The TISN provides an environment where business and government can share vital information on security issues relevant to the protection of critical infrastructure and the continuity of essential services.

Regulation of Hazardous Material

9. The regulation of hazardous materials to prevent their use for terrorism purposes is a joint responsibility of the Australian and state and territory governments. A series of reviews regarding the security of sensitive chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials was initiated by COAG in 2002. These considered the regulation, reporting and security surrounding the storage, sale and handling of hazardous materials aimed to assist counter-terrorism efforts by limiting opportunities for, and enhancing detection of, the illegal/unauthorised use of hazardous materials (the counter-terrorism objective). The ongoing implementation of the review recommendations has improved Australia's regulation, monitoring, control and education systems concerning such materials.

Cyber Security

10. The Australian Government works cooperatively with international partners and with owners and operators of critical communications infrastructure to ensure Australia is well placed to respond to cyber security threats. Integral to this approach are two supporting organisations: Australia's national Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT Australia) and the Cyber Security Operations Centre (CSOC).

Countering Violent Extremism

11. Alongside the National Counter-Terrorism Plan, Australia developed *The National Approach to* Countering *Violent Extremism in Australia: The CVE Strategic Plan* (CVE Strategic Plan), which provides a focus for a coordinated and comprehensive effort addressing home-grown violent extremism by:

a. Strengthening Australia's resilience to radicalisation to violent extremism.
b. Assisting individuals to disengage from violent extremist influences and beliefs.

The plan facilitates Australia's holistic approach to CVE that addresses both national security and social policy objectives.

Counter-Terrorism Financing

12. Australia is conducting its first National Risk Assessment (NRA) on terrorism financing, which is due for release in early 2014. The NRA aims to provide a stronger intelligence picture of the Australian terrorism financing environment. This will enhance Australia's counter-terrorism efforts, contribute to international obligations and future national security legislative reform. AUSTRAC, Australia's financial intelligence unit, is leading this work.

13. Australia is also Vice-President of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) for 2013-2014 and is President-designate for 2014-2015. We will use this opportunity to promote the effective implementation of measures to combat terrorist financing.

Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United National system in this regard

14. Australia recognises that continuing and reducing the threat of terrorism requires effective international and regional cooperation. Australia has signed Memoranda of Understanding on Counter-Terrorism with fifteen countries including Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Brunei, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, East Timor, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Bangladesh and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). These MOUs provide frameworks to develop a sense of common purpose, share information, and set-up practical counter-terrorism activities.

15. Since 2002 the Australian Government has allocated more than $490 million to provide a wide-range of counter-terrorism assistance. The main areas of Australia's engagement have been in the fields of law enforcement, intelligence sharing, border and transport security, diplomacy, defence cooperation, countering terrorist financing, legal capacity-building, as well as countering the threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

16. The Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) is a successful example of Australia's cooperation with a regional counterpart to enhance regional law enforcement capabilities, share information and develop personal and institutional networks between contributing agencies. JCLEC, jointly developed by Australia and Indonesia, has trained approximately 5000 regional law enforcement personnel through over 200 programs.

17. Australia is part of the 30-member Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) launched by the United States and Turkey in September 2011. Australia co-chairs, with Indonesia, the South-East Asia Working Group.

Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

18. Australia considers it critical that in the effort to combat terrorism, the rights of citizens are also protected. Australia's legal framework has an important dual role in helping to prevent terrorism and bringing terrorists to justice. Australia's laws reflect the serious criminal nature of terrorism and act as a deterrent to persons contemplating terrorist activity by providing appropriate sanctions and enforcement mechanisms. Given the potential severity of a terrorist attack, the laws also contain certain limited powers to assist relevant agencies to prevent terrorist acts. Because of the potentially devastating consequences, the primary focus of counter-terrorism laws is on preventing a terrorist act taking place.

19. A central principle of Australia's counter-terrorism strategy is acting within legitimate legal frameworks and respecting the rule of law. Australia's national security and counter-terrorism framework is robust enough to adapt to future events and developments and incorporates review mechanisms to ensure that these laws remain necessary and effective.

20. Australia does not condone any unlawful response to terrorism, including the use of torture. Australia is committed to meeting its human rights obligations. Australia's national security and counter-terrorism laws are consistent with its obligations under international law. Australia is committed to the United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and protocols.

21. Australia has recently conducted a number of reviews of its counter-terrorism laws, to ensure that they remain necessary, appropriate and proportionate to the terrorist threat. In April 2011, Australia appointed an Independent National Security Legislation Monitor (INSLM) under the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor Act 2010 (the Act). The INSLM has submitted two annual reports to the Government (in December 2011 and December 2012 respectively). The first annual report outlined the INSLM's forward work program. The second report made a number of recommendations concerning the definition of a terrorist act, and extraordinary powers to prevent suspected terrorist acts.

22. In addition, in 2005, the Council of Australian Governments agreed that certain counter-terrorism laws should be reviewed after five years of operation. (These were primarily emergency powers to prevent suspected terrorist acts which were introduced following the London bombings in 2005.) This review was conducted in August 2012-March 2013 by an independent panel of eminent persons. Overall the Panel supported the preventative intent of the laws and made a number of recommendations to improve operational effectiveness while maintaining or improving safeguards to ensure procedural fairness and accountability. The Australian Government is considering the recommendations of both reviews in consultation with state and territory Governments.

Austria

1. Austria has undertaken a variety of efforts to implement the UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a holistic and integrated manner. Austria financially supported a regional UN Counter-Terrorism Workshop organised by CTITF and the Indonesian government taking place in Bali from 3rd to 5th November 2010.

2. Together with Turkey and Bosnia-Herzegovina Austria co-sponsored a regional Anti-Terrorism workshop for Southeast Europe held by CTED, CTITF and UNODC/TPB together with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) from 27th to 28th October 2010 in Sarajevo

3. Austria strongly supports the development of states' capacities to implement the Strategy through technical assistance provided by the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of UNODC. Austria is one of the largest voluntary contributors to the TPB and has supported TPB with a total amount of USD 3,069,548 since its establishment. In 2013, Austria supported the TPB's global programme "Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism (GLOR35)" with USD 156,454.

4. The Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs co-organised the UNODC symposium "Taking Stock and Defining the Way Forward: Strengthening the Response to Terrorism by Addressing Connections with Related Criminal Activities" in Vienna on 16th and 17th March 2011 and supported the event with USD 91,126.

5. Furthermore, Austria contributes to the implementation of the Strategy by promoting the rule of law and human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, in order to prevent radicalisation and extremism. Education in human rights, peacebuilding and fostering tolerance are thematic priority areas of Austria's bilateral development cooperation. About one third of Austrian Development Cooperation projects are designed to, inter alia, support democracy and human rights.

6. Austria has a long standing tradition of inter-religious and intercultural dialogue. This is strongly reflected in Austria's international cultural policy, which aims at building worldwide trust and peace. Activities focus particularly on social, cultural and religious pluralism and the successful management of diversity. Fostering equal rights and opportunities for women and promoting their role and leadership in inter-religious and intercultural dialogue are among the priority objectives. Strengthening the often untapped potential of young leaders and youth has also become the main focus of dialogue related projects.

7. Austria hosted the 5th UNAOC Global Forum in Vienna in February 2013, convening more than 1.500 participants from governments, civil society, the private sector and media outlets, to come together and discuss the role, responsibilities, and challenges of "Promoting Responsible Leadership in Diversity and Dialogue".

8. Austria co-organized the second edition of the Arab-European Young Leaders Forum in Cairo in November 2012, bringing together young leaders in politics, civil society, business and the environmental sector from Europe, Turkey and the Arab world.

9. Austria's commitment can also be seen in the active role taken in the establishment and support of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICIID) – an international organization dedicated to empowering and encouraging inter-religious and intercultural dialogue.

10. As a founding member of the Financial Action Task Force, Austria is fully committed to effectively combating the financing of terrorism and puts strong emphasis on the full implementation of the Recommendations and the Special Recommendations of the FATF. In that regard Austria most recently has amended her legislation criminalizing the financing of terrorism so as to be in line with the FATF Special Recommendations.

Belgium

1. Belgium fully supports the effective implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as a prime instrument to guide States policies in the field of counter-terrorism.

2. Belgium has in the course of the last two years been confronted with a new challenge, namely the departure of a significant number of Belgian citizens/ residents to Syria in order to join the armed opposition. Whereas Belgium, as the other Benelux countries, has recognized the Syrian Opposition Coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people, it is preoccupied by the fact that a large number of its citizens/ residents who travel to Syria join extremist or terrorist groups that have been added to the UN list of terrorist organizations with links to Al-Qaeda. Upon return, some of these persons can potentially form an internal security threat.

3. In order to face this new challenge, Belgium has taken a number of measures in the spirit of the UN Global CT Strategy, with a particular focus on the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and on preventing and combatting terrorism. Belgium would like to stress that all measures to tackle this phenomenon are undertaken under the strict framework of Belgian Law and in accordance with international human rights law.

4. Actions undertaken in the field of counter-radicalization:
   a. The Government adopted in April **2013 a new Strategy for the prevention of radicalization.** Its main aspects are: improving the knowledge of radicalization, promoting social measures to counter radicalization factors, increasing the resilience of vulnerable groups and raising awareness.
   b. In order to operationalize this strategy, a **new unit on "Prevention of Violent Radicalization" was created within the home affairs ministry**. That unit organized a European conference on 23.09.13 on the prevention of radicalization.
   c. One of the functions of this new unit is also to **support and promote local strategies**, radicalization being indeed a phenomenon best dealt with at the local level, either by local authorities, either by civil society organizations.

d. The Belgian government has also been active in the area of **counter-narratives,** through the development of a widely distributed folder "Helping the Syria people? Yes, but how?" that specifically addresses both the reasons not to go and fight in Syria and the alternatives to help the Syrian population.

5. Counter-measures:
   a. In order to get a good mapping of the Belgian Foreign Fighters returning from Syria, it was decided to **enhance coordination mechanisms** between all involved services and coordinate all relevant information by **one focal point**, the Belgian coordination unit for threat analysis (OCAM). The main tool produced by that focal point was **a consolidated list of all Foreign Fighters** (planning to go, in Syria, and already returned).
   b. Existing coordination mechanisms have been fully utilized, such as the **National Task Force "Radicalization"**. Coordinated by OCAM, it is composed of the Federal Police, the intelligence services, the national Crisis Centre and the Federal Prosecutor's Office. Its task is to propose administrative measures in order to tackle or limit the impact of radicalized groups and people.
   c. New coordination mechanisms have also been put into place, including a **Task Force "Syria"** focusing on individuals planning to travel to Syria, and a **"Platform on returnees",** focused on how to deal with individuals who have returned from Syria.

6. At the judicial level:
   a. The criminal code was strengthened with the creation of **new terrorism related offences**: incitement to terrorism, providing or receiving training with a view to committing terrorist offences and recruitment for terrorism (Bill of 18 Feb. 2013).
   b. **A major operation** took place on 16 April 2013 in the form of 48 simultaneous houses searches targeting persons involved in recruitment of foreign fighters for Syria, with links to the organization Sharia4Belgium.

7. Other measures undertaken include:
   a. Creation of a **centralized email address** (syrie@ibz.fgov.be), mainly for relatives of people in the process of leaving or who have already left to Syria: information is immediately dispatched to the appropriate services foı follow up.
   b. Organization of training sessions for first line police officers on the detection of early signs of radicalization are organized on the basis of the CoPPRa manual (***Community Policing Preventing Radicalization***).
   c. Strengthening of controls at Belgian airports.
   d. Practice of quasi-systematic use of national, Schengen and Interpol possibilities to signal persons who have left to fight in Syria.

Brazil

1. The Federal Constitution of 1988 repudiates terrorism and considers it unbailable and unsusceptible of amnesty, responding for it all executors, masterminds and those who, in a position to avoid it, omitted themselves. Brazil argues that the fight against terrorism should make use of all means compatible with the Charter of the United Nations and other norms of international law and should not take place at the expense of the due process, human rights, international humanitarian law and civil liberties. Brazil has ratified 13 out of the 16 existing international instruments under the UN governing the fight against terrorism.

2. Being a country with no history of terrorist acts, Brazil has been making efforts to prevent them. Currently, emphasis has been put on security of major events that the country has hosted and will host in the coming years, which include the Rio +20 Conference in 2012, the Confederations Cup and the World Youth Day, which occurred in 2013, the FIFA 2014 World Cup and the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2016.

3. The actions taken in the area of security of large events, which include, but are not limited to, preventing terrorism, gather various organs at the Federal, state and municipal levels. It is relevant mentioning, in this context, the establishment of the Coordination Committee on Security, Defense and Intelligence, headed by the Presidential Chief of Staff, assisted by the Ministers of Defense, Justice and the Office of Institutional Security (GSI) of the Presidency of the Republic.

4. By means of Decree No. 7,538, of 1 August 2011, the Special Secretariat for the Security of Major Events (SESGE) was created in order to coordinate efforts of the Brazilian Government in this area. In 2012, the First International Conference on Security of Major Events was held. The Conference, which gathered 38 foreign delegations in Brasília, provided for an important exchange of information and good practices among the countries that have hosted and are preparing to host such events and allowed Brazil to share information on the progress of the preparatory process.

5. In 2013, Ordinance No. 112, of 8 May, established the Integrated System of Command and Control of Public Security for Major Events (SICC) , under the coordination of SESGE and integrated by various agencies of the Brazilian Government. In this context, the establishment of the National Center of Intelligence in Brasília and of Regional Intelligence Centers in cities involved with major events were important measures.

6. Recent legislative progress in combating the financing of terrorism should be noted. Law No. 12,850, enacted in 2013, refers to criminal organizations and the crime of financing criminal organizations. This law also applies to international terrorist organizations, recognized as such by international law in instruments to which Brazil is bound, and to deeds supporting or in preparation or commission of terrorist acts, occurring or likely to occur in the country. Law No. 12.683, enacted in 2012, also modified the legislation on the crime of money laundering (Law 9.613/98). The elimination of the list of predicate offenses to money laundering in 2012 significantly expands the reach of the law and the possibility of criminally prosecuting offenders. The adoption of these laws represents an important advance, which contributes to the Brazilian efforts in countering terrorism and its funding.

7. The National Strategy Against Corruption and Money Laundering (ENCCLA), created in 2003, continued to evolve in 2012 and 2013, with the objective of identifying and proposing measures aimed at improving the Brazilian system of combating these crimes. The establishment of the Standing Group on Risk Assessment in 2013, with a view to prepare a report to identify, evaluate and understand the risks of money laundering and financing of terrorism in the country, should be highlighted.

8. Brazil has been implementing the Security Council Resolutions concerning the fight against international terrorism. Decrees No. 8,014 , of 16 May 2013 No. 8,006 , of 15 May 2013, which internalized, respectively, Security Council Resolutions 2083 and 2082 (2012), illustrate this point. The Ministry of External Relations informs the relevant institutions periodically on updates in the consolidated lists of Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1988 (2011) Sanctions Committees.

9. Brazil actively participates in the leading international and regional fora dealing with counter-terrorism. In MERCOSUR, Brazil integrates the Specialized Forum on Terrorism (FET), established in the context of the Meeting of Interior Ministers of MERCOSUR and Associated States (RMI). Brazil also participates in the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), in the Organization of the American States. In the OAS in 2013, Brazil is exercised the presidency of the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering (LAVEX) and of the Inter-American Commission against Drug Abuse (CICAD). Finally, Brazil operates in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and in the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD), collaborating in efforts to prevent and combat the financing of terrorism.

Canada

Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

1. Canada has developed and implemented *Building Resilience Against Terrorism: Canada's Counter-terrorism Strategy* (2011), which sets out how the Government of Canada organizes its efforts to prevent, detect, deny and respond to the threat of terrorism, and provides a framework to guide future efforts. The Strategy has a focus on building resilient communities that challenge and reject the ideas and values associated with violent extremism and work together to mitigate the impacts of a terrorist attack.

2. Canada has undertaken a number of initiatives to promote community resilience to violent extremism and radicalization. The Kanishka Project is investing in research on pressing questions on terrorism and counter-terrorism, and will help to better understand what terrorism means in the Canadian context, how this is changing over time, and what can be done to support effective policies and programs to counter terrorism and violent extremism.

3. The Government of Canada recognizes the diversity of Canadians as a fundamental characteristic of Canadian society and strives to build a successful multicultural society based on intercultural understanding, shared citizenship, engagement, and inclusion. Through the Canadian Multiculturalism Act, Canada recognizes the potential of all Canadians, encouraging them to integrate into their society and take an active part in its social, cultural, economic and political affairs.

Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

4. The *2001 Anti-terrorism Act* amended the *Criminal Code* to create specific terrorism offences. The *Combating Terrorism Act*, which came into force on July 15, 2013, re-enacted, with additional safeguards, the investigative hearing and recognizance with conditions provisions in the Criminal Code, two measures that had expired in 2007. It also created four new *Criminal Code* offences of leaving or attempting to leave Canada to commit certain terrorism offences.

5. The *Nuclear Terrorism Act, which came into force on November 1, 2013,* created four indictable offences in the *Criminal Code* relating to nuclear terrorism. The coming into force of this Act has allowed Canada to implement the criminal law requirements of the *Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* and the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism*. As a result, Canada was able to ratify these two international instruments in December and November 2013 respectively, bringing Canada into compliance with a total of 14 of the major international conventions against terrorism."

6. In 2012, the Government of Canada passed *the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act*, which allows victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators of terrorism and those that support them, including listed foreign states, for loss or damage that occurred as a result of an act of terrorism committed anywhere in the world.

7. Canada recently listed Jabhat al-Nusra, Al-Qaida in Iraq, the Haqqani Network, the Taliban in Afghanistan, Boko Haram and Caucasus Emirate as terrorist groups under the *Criminal Code*.

8. Canada maintains robust and advanced immigration processes and procedures to ensure that applicants are screened for security-related inadmissibility, including terrorism. In June 2012, Canada amended its asylum system to provide authority to the Minister of Public Safety to designate as "irregular arrivals" persons who are suspected of links to organized human smuggling, criminal organizations, or terrorist groups. Canada also introduced biometric screening of certain applicants in fall 2013 to bolster existing measures for confirming the identity of foreign nationals applying to come to Canada. Canada has improved the security of its travel documents through the introduction of a new passport series including an electronic chip with enhanced security features.

9. In 2012, Transport Canada restructured the Canadian Aviation Security Regulations, (CASRs) to provide aviation stakeholders with enhanced flexibility to mitigate threats to civil aviation. In early 2013, Transport Canada published the National Civil Aviation Security Program, which outlines the Government of Canada's risk based approach to mitigating terrorist threats to civil aviation.

10. Canada participated in the meetings of the Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law Working Group of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) in 2011 and 2012 as it developed *the Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector*. In November 2013, Chief Justice Crampton of the Federal Court of Canada participated in a seminar on "The Role of the Judiciary in Handling Counterterrorism Cases within a Rule of Law Framework" in Washington, D.C., an event which was held under the auspices of the Criminal Justice Sector and Rule of Law Working Group Role of the GCTF.

11. Canada co-chaired with the Philippines in November 2013 an ASEAN Regional Forum Workshop that focused on building capacity to counter illicit trafficking of CBRN materials. This is part of Canada's broader support for the implementation of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Customs Organization's Container Control Program in the Southeast Asia region.

Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

12. Canada's Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program (CTCBP) provides technical assistance, equipment and legislative support globally to increase the capabilities of states to detect and respond to terrorist threats.

13. Canada works with a variety of partners throughout the Americas to build local counter-terrorism capacity, support criminal justice reform, and help tackle the security challenges posed by criminal violence and drug trafficking.

14. Canada commits significant funding to work with the 25 members of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction to prevent weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials from falling into the hands of terrorists by securing and/or destroying WMD and related materials.

15. Canada participates in international fora which focus on counter-terrorism initiatives, including the G8 Roma/Lyon Group (RLG). Canada led a project in the RLG for the development of *a Step-by-Step Guide on Mutual Legal Assistance* which comprises information on making mutual legal assistance requests to G8 countries. As well, the G20 Anti-Corruption group adopted the Canadian-led project and completed their own *Step-by-Step Guides on Mutual Legal Assistance*, following the G8 model.

16. Canada is party to numerous agreements on mutual legal assistance and extradition that can be invoked in terrorist investigations and prosecutions. Canada is also party to numerous bilateral treaties on mutual legal assistance and extradition that would cover terrorism offences. Canada may also extradite a person sought for terrorism offences to countries that are designated in the Schedule to Canada's *Extradition Act* (primarily Commonwealth countries). Canada has a liaison official posted at the Canadian Embassy in Brussels who provides hands-on expertise to countries in Europe and surrounding regions to ensure Canada's legal and procedural requirements for extradition and mutual legal assistance are met.

17. In 2013, Canada led an APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force project that developed a major events security framework for APEC economies. This planning tool that provides APEC economies with common practices and standards to successfully plan and execute major events security.

18. Transport Canada's Aviation Security Directorate conducts capacity development needs assessments in other States and provides remedial workshops based on the assessment findings. In 2012-2013, Transport Canada conducted aviation security capacity building initiatives in Haiti, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Panama, and the region of Southeast Asia. Transport Canada also supports the activities of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in a number of areas.

19. Between 2007 and 2012, Canada, in partnership with the Organization of American States' Port Security Assistance Program, enhanced maritime security in the Americas by developing comprehensive training and capacity building activities in target countries to address vulnerabilities

Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

20. The Government of Canada supports the Cross-Cultural Roundtable on Security, which brings together leading citizens from their respective communities with extensive experience in social and cultural issues, in order to engage with the Government on long-term national security issues.

21. The RCMP's National Security Community Outreach responds directly to the threat of radicalization leading to violence through local initiatives intended to address potential political violence and to identify and address the concerns of minority communities.

22. The *Anti-terrorism Act* was designed to balance the need to protect the security of Canadians while at the same time protecting their rights and freedoms. It was drafted with a view to ensuring consistency with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and with Canada's international obligations in the areas of combating terrorism, international human rights, international humanitarian law and refugee law.

23. The new terrorism offences created by the *Combating Terrorism Act* require the prosecution to prove specific *mens rea* or mental fault requirements such as knowledge or purpose. As well, the two tools that the *Combating Terrorism Act* re-enacted – the investigative hearing and the recognizance with conditions - contain numerous safeguards, including additional ones that were not present when these tools were first enacted.

24. Canada has also taken measures to ensure that anyone accused of a terrorism offence is provided with state-funded legal assistance, where needed, to ensure a fair trial. In processing extradition requests, including those pertaining to terrorism offences, Canada must respect the rights of individuals, including those set out in the Charter. In particular, Canada must ensure that the principles of fundamental justice are respected when dealing with a person sought for extradition.

Colombia

1. The Republic of Colombia recognizes that terrorism is one of the most serious threats to the life, welfare and fundamental freedoms of all peoples. This phenomenon not only poses a threat to international peace and security, but also undermines the values and principles of States, democratic institutions, the rule of law and the freedoms established and promoted by United Nations instruments. For this reason, the Republic of Colombia, with unwavering firmness, categorically rejects terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

General background: the definition of a joint counter-terrorism strategy

2. After a series of acts and events that had devastating consequences for humanity, the United Nations recognized that the fight against terrorism required an integrated and multidimensional approach based on the broadest possible cooperation among States and among the relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations in order to prevent, punish and eliminate this phenomenon in all its aspects.

3. To that end, in 2006, as part of a major push, the States Members of the United Nations established the aforementioned Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the first document in which the nations of the world agreed to a common strategic and operational framework for combating this phenomenon. The Strategy provides the basis for a concrete plan of action aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; preventing and combating this threat; adopting measures to build States' counter-terrorism capacity; strengthening the counter-terrorism role of the United Nations; and ensuring respect for human rights in the fight against this scourge.

4. Since then, and by means of important activities and entities of the United Nations system, the international community has been building States' internal capacities to develop and implement effective policies and practical legislative measures which, in the framework of the provisions of international instruments and in accordance with the rule of law, have enabled them to deal in a harmonized manner with one of the main threats of the twenty-first century.

5. Initiatives to prevent and resolve conflicts, support victims of terrorism, protect human rights while countering terrorism, protect vulnerable targets, counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, counter the financing of terrorism and guard against weapons of mass destruction attacks, and strategies to counter the appeal of terrorism, are just some of the most important activities that United Nations system entities and other organizations have been developing and carrying out over the past seven years in implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Progress made by Colombia in combating terrorism

6. In addition to these activities, Colombia has made significant efforts to counter any manifestation of terrorism that affects State security and threatens democratic stability and national institutions, in full compliance with its obligations under international law and in order to extend a comprehensive level of security, well-being and social cohesion to all citizens.

7. Currently, the Colombian State faces various domestic and transnational threats to its security, in the form of criminal and terrorist organizations with international connections. Organizations such as the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), as well as criminal gangs, have worked together in different ways to disrupt the rule of law and impact on peoples' safety, using terrorism as a tool of intimidation and destabilization.

8. This has forced the Republic of Colombia to develop and launch a series of national policies, strategies, plans and programmes to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by denying terrorists access to the means to carry out their attacks, to their targets and to the desired impact of their actions. The most significant security efforts deployed by the Colombian Government are outlined below:

a. Comprehensive Security and Defence Policy for Prosperity

i. The Comprehensive Security and Defence Policy for Prosperity include strategies for preventing and countering the activities of terrorist organizations. Such strategies include:

- Dismantling terrorist groups' structures by strategically focusing efforts on their centres of gravity
- Stepping up efforts to eradicate illicit crops manually and by spraying, in order to weaken one of the main sources of funding of these organizations
- Strengthening the comprehensive approach in order to extend the presence of the State irreversibly to different parts of the country, to protect the population and insulate it from the influence of these organizations
- Strengthening police authority throughout the country, as well as the criminal investigation function, in order to counter terrorism and the various forms of ordinary and organized crime more effectively
- Increasing Colombia's regional and international cooperation in order to foster the sharing of knowledge and experience and the conduct of joint and/or coordinated operations, and to share Colombia's experience in countering this phenomenon

b. Sword of Honour war plan

i. To complement this policy, the Colombian Government, as part of a review of the counter-insurgency strategy against terrorist groups, launched the so-called "Sword of Honour" war plan, which focuses on breaking up the armed structures and support networks of FARC, dismantling its bases of operations and consolidating control over those territories, thus providing a timely and appropriate military response to the FARC strategy of reorganizing so as to elude the State.

c. Operation Green Heart

i. In accordance with the model of continuous improvement and innovation, the national police force collectively devised Operation "Green Heart" as a comprehensive strategic initiative based on shared responsibility and a targeted and differential approach. This represents a fundamental and significant change in police and inter-agency operations to ensure citizens' security and peace of mind, and also includes the anticipation of criminal activity and the generation of responses and alternative solutions at all the different levels of the force.

ii. Through these strategies, the national police force seeks to address and counter the main factors affecting both public safety and the security of the individual citizen, by using tools and targeted and differential measures for tackling criminal organizations and networks, as well as the root causes and contributing factors that give rise to violence and threats to social peace.

iii. As part of Operation Green Heart, the national police force has implemented 16 operational strategies for reducing the incidence of crimes that threaten social peace and citizens' security, dismantling criminal organizations and other illegal groups, and preventing the fragmentation and evolution of criminal activity at the national level.

d. Operation Republic

i. Operation Republic provides for the joint, coordinated, inter-agency development and implementation by the armed forces and the police of territorial control, security and defence operations nationwide, in order to anticipate, neutralize and/or disrupt terrorist plots against critical infrastructure. In this regard, the aim is to pursue a strategy focused on reviewing, reorganizing and bolstering security for the country's economic infrastructure, especially in the most critical areas and the areas most vulnerable to terrorist attacks, in order to ensure that the Government's production goals can be met.

9. These strategies, coupled with other policies implemented by the law enforcement agencies and State security institutions, have produced impressive operational results that are behind Colombia's success in countering terrorism:

- In a historic first for Colombia, between August 2010 and May 2013, two members of the FARC secretariat, its supreme leader, three members of its central command structure and 42 front-line commanders were neutralized. In addition, 10,570 FARC members were neutralized, 3,494 were demobilized and 3,425 members of support networks were captured or demobilized.[1]

- In the fight against ELN, eight commanders were neutralized: two high-level commanders, five lower-level commanders and one member of the national leadership. In addition to these strategically valuable results, 1,547 members of this group were neutralized, 572 were demobilized and 489 members of support networks were captured or demobilized.[2]

- The financing of terrorism, one of the strategic considerations in tackling these groups, has also been targeted. As the international community is aware, drug trafficking is one of the most important sources of financing for terrorist groups. In this connection, Colombia has seized 552.3 tons of cocaine, reducing the financial capacity of terrorist groups by US$ 17.947 billion.[3]

These results are complemented by a national strategy to combat money-laundering, an important component of which is the Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Management System, which aims to prevent the proceeds of activities linked to money-laundering and/or the financing of terrorism from flowing into the financial system and to detect and report transactions attempted or completed for the purpose of making such financial flows appear legal.

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1 Ministry of Defence, "Resultados de la estrategia y su impacto en las condiciones de seguridad", in *Memorias al Congreso 2012-2013*, p. 47.

2 Ministry of Defence, "Resultados de la estrategia y su impacto en las condiciones de seguridad", in *Memorias al Congreso 2012-2013*, p. 47.

3 Ministry of Defence, "Resultados de la estrategia y su impacto en las condiciones de seguridad", in *Memorias al Congreso 2012-2013*, p. 48.

- With regard to the prevention of terrorism, 172.4 tons of explosives were seized and more than 65,267 devices were destroyed and confiscated, preventing approximately 645 terrorist attacks.[4]

10. This was carried out as part of a terrorism prevention strategy whereby the Ministry of Defence developed and implemented a policy to combat terrorist support networks, which are criminal structures that provide support to terrorist organizations by supplying all kinds of goods and services allowing them to operate. The policy comprises an intelligence element and a criminal investigation element with the goal of effectively prosecuting the members of these structures, thereby weakening terrorist organizations. As a result of the policy to combat terrorist support networks, 195 operations against these structures were carried out between 2012 and May 2013.

11. These operational results have significantly improved the national security environment by reducing the number of terrorist attacks on the civilian population and society in general; so far in 2013, of the 1,102 municipalities in the country, 1,004 (91 per cent) have not recorded a single act of terrorism by FARC or ELN.[5]

12. It should be noted that these important gains, many of which were achieved thanks to the determination, professionalism and dedication of the army and other institutions that face different security threats on a daily basis, were also the fruit of international cooperation and the coordinated actions that Colombia carries out with various States and international agencies for regional and global security.

13. To date, Colombia has concluded more than 150 cooperation agreements on combating terrorism and transnational organized crime and exchanging information on police and security matters to tackle all forms and manifestations of terrorism. These mechanisms have made it possible to exchange intelligence information and establish permanent lines of communication, coordination and data exchange on the activities of suspected terrorists, which have enabled the security forces of the States concerned to mount joint operations to capture and prosecute individuals belonging or linked to terrorist groups.

14. These cooperation initiatives and agreements are strengthened by the importance Colombia accords to the signature and ratification of and accession to the 18 universal legal instruments against terrorism, the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant Security Council resolutions, in order to combat terrorism and to detain, deny safe haven to and bring to justice, in accordance with the principle of "aut dedere aut judicare", anyone who supports or facilitates the financing, planning, preparation or commission of terrorist acts or the provision of safe haven and anyone who participates or intends to participate in such activities.

15. In this regard, Colombia has been working hard to achieve the effective implementation of all international instruments and mechanisms, with a view to closing the gaps that enable the financing, movement and activities of terrorist organizations, through effective and unhindered international cooperation.

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[4] Ministry of Defence, "Resultados de la estrategia y su impacto en las condiciones de seguridad", in *Memorias al Congreso 2012-2013*, p. 48.

[5] Ministry of Defence, "Logros de la Política Integral de Seguridad y Defensa para la Prosperidad" ("Achievements of the Comprehensive Security and Defence Policy for Prosperity"), October 2013.

16. Colombia is therefore a State party to 10 international counter-terrorism instruments and is taking steps towards the ratification of all the relevant international conventions in order to build its legislative and technical capacities to prevent and eliminate this threat.

17. In fact, Colombia deposited its instrument of ratification of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection on 30 September 2013, demonstrating its commitment to the international legal regime against terrorism.

Increasing States' capacity to tackle terrorism

18. Colombia's cooperation role in the region has evolved and it has positioned itself as a provider country on matters of security and defence. Colombia is now an international leader in various security matters, including counter-terrorism, the world drug problem and transnational organized crime.

19. Based on the principles of complementarity, comprehensiveness, shared responsibility and transversality, Colombia is currently implementing an international cooperation strategy on comprehensive security, using effective programmes of technical assistance and advice, basic and specialized training, and study visits through which different police units in the region are strengthened and modernized by means of comprehensive training in best practices with regard to security and crime prevention.

20. Between 2005 and May 2013, Colombia trained 17,352 individuals from some 47 countries in different cooperation areas, in particular those related to combating the world drug problem, preventing and controlling criminal phenomena, strengthening military and police expertise, enhancing citizen security and ensuring organizational development.

21. In particular, during 2012, training was provided to 3,362 people from 25 countries, including Panama, with 1,170 trainees; Ecuador, with 500; Guatemala, with 323; Mexico, with 194; Costa Rica, with 189; El Salvador, with 154; Peru, with 169; Honduras, with 125; and Argentina, with 108.[6]

22. Similarly, in 2013, training was provided to 1,073 officers from 33 countries, including Panama, with 267 trainees; Guatemala, with 240; Honduras, with 198; and El Salvador, with 74.[7]

23. With respect to triangular cooperation, on 14 April 2012 Colombia and Canada signed a cooperation agreement on integrated security in order to build the capacity of the Governments of Guatemala and Honduras to combat transnational organized crime. For 2013, 64 cooperation activities were scheduled. Of these, 24 had been carried out by May 2013, providing training to 535 army and police officers from Honduras and Guatemala.

24. Similarly, in October 2012, Colombia and the United States agreed to establish a joint action plan to offer cooperation to four countries: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama. For 2013, 41 cooperation activities were scheduled, eight of which had been implemented by May 2013, providing training to 43 law enforcement officials from those countries.

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[6] Ministry of Defence, "Cooperación internacional", in *Memorias al Congreso 2012-2013*, pp. 124-125.

[7] Ministry of Defence, "Cooperación internacional", in *Memorias al Congreso 2012-2013*, pp. 124-125.

Joint counter-terrorism initiatives between the Colombian Government and the United Nations

25. Demonstrating its commitment to tackling terrorism head-on and to coordinating cooperation activities and technical assistance to build States' national capacities to counter terrorism, Colombia, together with the United Nations, organized the following international meetings to exchange counter-terrorism knowledge, experiences and good practices, based on a reinforced international legal regime against this threat.

26. On 31 January and 1 February 2013, a high-level conference on national and regional counter-terrorism strategies was held in Bogotá, organized by the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the United Nations. The conference's main objective was to create a space for dialogue and analysis regarding national and regional counter-terrorism strategies implemented globally, with a view to promoting the exchange of knowledge, experiences and good practices with regard to policies for the prevention, suppression and prosecution of crime and the elimination of terrorism. High-level representatives and counter-terrorism focal points from 41 countries participated in the conference.

27. From 19 to 21 February 2013, the initial global meeting on effective international cooperation by central authorities was held in Cartagena, organized by the Government of the Republic of Colombia, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. The meeting was the setting for the launch of the project between the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to promote effective international cooperation by central authorities to counter terrorism. This three-year project is intended to foster and strengthen judicial cooperation between the various national central authorities around the world in order to develop expeditious information exchange and judicial assistance mechanisms to tackle the global threat of terrorism effectively. High-level representatives and technical experts of the central authorities of 18 countries participated in the meeting, together with representatives of three international organizations that facilitate judicial cooperation.

Colombia's respect for human rights while countering terrorism

28. The counter-terrorism operations of Colombia's military and national police forces are defined within a strict framework of legitimacy and respect for the rights and freedoms of the Colombian people. The Comprehensive Policy on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law sets out the guidelines governing all military actions.

The Comprehensive Policy serves three purposes: to articulate the system of human rights and international humanitarian law education which the Ministry of Defence has been implementing for over a decade; to adapt methods of instruction in human rights and international humanitarian law to the needs of the security forces in the context of the new threats; and, finally, to integrate all of the capabilities available to the security forces to ensure compliance with their human rights obligations.

29. In 2012, the armed forces continued to receive professional training in human rights and international humanitarian law under the guidelines of the Comprehensive Policy on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law. Over that period, 171,114 military and civilian personnel of the Colombian army, navy and air force received curriculum-based training on the subject and 158,938 members of the armed forces

were informed about topical, situational and extracurricular issues in different areas of human rights and international humanitarian law.[8]

30. The thematic content of the standard teaching module on human rights and international humanitarian law has been approved by the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). These subjects were taught in practice through tactical training platforms that incorporate human rights and international humanitarian law standards. There are currently 122 platforms around the country, with more than 600 trainers.[9]

Finland

National Programmes and Strategies

1. The Government of Finland adopted the third Internal Security Programme (ISP) on 14 June 2012. The Programme, "*A Safer Tomorrow*", was prepared through broad-based cooperation between public authorities, NGOs and business. The purpose of the Programme is to improve security in everyday life. It includes 64 measures to improve safety and security based on proposals from expert working groups. The ISP also includes Finland's first national Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism.

2. The Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism seeks to identify and prevent violent acts aimed at promoting extremist ideas or ideologies. The goal of the action plan is among other things to address root causes of violent extremism, increase awareness and provide relevant authorities with a situation picture. Implementation of the concrete measures contained in the Action Plan has already begun. National Network for Countering Violent Extremism (set up by the Ministry of the Interior in 2012) is comprised of members from different key ministries and the Association of Municipalities, and its task is to coordinate the implementation of the aforementioned action plan, propose and further other initiatives that aim at preventing and countering violent extremism, and support local prevention networks. The Network prepares a situation overview on violent extremism biannually in support of preventive work.

3. Finland's first counter-terrorism strategy was adopted in 2010, and an updated version of the strategy was drafted in the autumn of 2013 through broad-based cooperation between public authorities. The new strategywas finalized at the beginning of 2014 and adopted in March 2014. Rapid changes in the Finnish counter-terrorism operational environment guided the work of the working group charged with updating our national counter-terrorism strategy.

Legislation

4. The Finnish Parliament has on 5 April 2013 enacted legislation regarding the freezing of assets pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and this legislation is in force since 1 June 2013. The Act concerned provides for the freezing of funds of, *inter alia*, persons suspected of terrorist crimes (crimes under Chapter 34a of the Criminal Code), certain persons and entities listed in European Union Council Common Position 2001/931/CFSP as well as, on the basis of a well-justified request by another State, persons and entities identified in such a request. The Act also criminalizes

[8] Ministry of Defence, "Fortalecimiento institucional", in *Memorias al Congreso 2012-2013*, p. 84.
[9] Ministry of Defence, "Fortalecimiento institucional", in *Memorias al Congreso 2012-2013*, p. 85.

making funds available to a natural or a legal person whose assets and funds have been frozen, thus supplementing the existing regime of criminalizing financing of terrorism. The Act lays down in detail the process to be followed in the designation of persons and entities.

5. A working group set up by the Ministry of Justice has been dealing with questions related to terrorist offence provisions of the Criminal Code. The report of the working group was sent for comments to relevant authorities in January 2013. After this, work on the issue has continued in the Ministry of Justice, and a Government bill will soon be given to the Parliament. In the bill, the scope of the criminalization of financing of terrorism is proposed to be expanded and receiving training for terrorism is proposed to be criminalized.

6. In June 2013, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recognized that Finland had made significant progress in further improving its AML and CFT framework, and consequently removed Finland from its regular follow-up process.

Country Visits

7. Finland hosted CTED's country visit in June 2012, and a useful dialogue with the CTED has been continued after the visit. The visit was coordinated by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and it included meetings with a large number of relevant authorities: e.g. Ministry of the Interior (Police Department and Border Guard Headquarters), National Police Board, Finnish Security Intelligence Service, Finnish Immigration Service, National Bureau of Investigation, National Board of Patents and Registration, Financial Supervisory Authority, Ministry of Defence, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, National Board of Customs, and representatives of Finnish Defence Forces and Border Guard.

Providing information and guidance

8. The Financial Intelligence Unit of Finland (operating in connection with the National Bureau of Investigation) has published a Best Practices paper in 2012 related to reporting obligations for all entities obligated under the Act on Preventing and Clearing Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (AML Act). Finland will take into account the CTED's recommendation on publishing guidance on counter terrorism financing especially to designated non-financial institutions when revising the Best Practices after the entry into force of the Fourth AML Directive of the EU.

9. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has published in November 2013 a new website dedicated to international sanctions. The website includes guidance on existing sanctions obligations and their implementation. The Ministry has also launched a newsletter service which disseminates information on new developments with regard to international sanctions. In December 2013, a newly formed inter-agency sanctions co-operation group, chaired by the MFA, held its inaugural meeting.

France

Eliminating conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

1. France supports measures designed to prevent terrorism. This goal is complementary with the suppression component.

Preventing radicalization

2. The phenomenon of radicalization is growing in France (Toulouse attacks of March 2012; attack against a soldier in May 2013; attempted attack against a mosque in August 2013; fighters who are French nationals or residents joining terrorist groups abroad).
France is implementing the European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalization and Recruitment to Terrorism, while complying with instruments adopted by the United Nations (first pillar of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council resolution 1624 (2005).

3. France supports the neutral and non-stigmatizing nature of the United Nations Strategy. We believe that it should encourage States to take measures to reduce their vulnerability to this threat understanding and identifying the phenomenon, mobilizing actors on the ground, reducing economic imbalances, promoting education that fosters tolerance and democracy). Extremist discourse must also be controlled more strictly (prevention of radicalization on the Internet, promotion of an alternative counter-discourse by reporting moderate opinions in society), while respecting the overriding principle of freedom of expression and the proportionate and legitimate restrictions that may be placed thereon, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

4. Combating terrorism also requires a long-term comprehensive approach that combines security and development policies. This is why some of our cooperation programmes in the areas of good governance, education and support for civil society may be considered instrumental in preventing radicalization.

5. As a founding member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, we participate actively in the work of the Forum concerning radicalization and violent extremism. The memorandums and good practices adopted recently by the Forum are reference documents. France welcomes the establishment in Abu Dhabi, in December 2012, of the first international centre of excellence for combating violent extremism (the Hedayah Centre), which offers a useful setting for training, awareness-raising and reflection on combating radicalization.

Incitement to commit terrorist acts

6. France has adopted legislation that specifically criminalizes direct incitement to commit terrorist acts and the glorification of terrorism. In its bilateral relations, it also encourages the adoption of legislation condemning any discourse that glorifies terrorism, with the support of relevant international organizations, as the case may be (implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)).

Victims of terrorism

7. Since 1986, France has set up a specific regime for compensating victims of terrorist acts. Victims of attacks perpetrated on French soil, regardless of their nationality, may receive compensation. French citizens having their habitual residence in France or outside France are also covered when acts of terrorism are committed abroad. The compensation covers all bodily injuries of persons injured and the moral and economic damages of heirs of persons killed following such attacks.

8. Over the past two years, France contributed actively to the work of the Global Counterterrorism Forum led by Spain, which resulted in the adoption of the Madrid Memorandum on Good Practices for Assistance to Victims of Terrorism Immediately after the Attack and in Criminal Proceedings in September 2013. On 18 September 2013, France organized a symposium and an exhibition devoted to victims of terrorism, at its Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Preventing and combating terrorism

Strengthening the legal apparatus

9. France has strengthened its domestic legislation with the law it passed on 21 December 2012 to consider in particular the issue of nationals and residents who travel abroad to train in terrorist camps or to carry out terrorist acts.

10. This reform makes it possible to prosecute and convict all French nationals or habitual residents who travel abroad to, among other things, participate in terrorist training camps, even if no reprehensible act has been committed on French soil. In the past, such acts, which are criminal in nature, could only be punishable under French criminal law, pursuant to articles 113-6 to 113-8 of the Penal Code, if they were also punishable in the foreign country, and if that country's authorities reported them officially to France. These two conditions are no longer required. The law of 21 December 2012 is now regularly used by the counter-terrorism section of the Paris Prosecutor's Office to open judicial investigations by linking the perpetrators to terrorist goals.

Cooperation

11. The terrorist threat has evolved in two main directions: self-radicalization of individuals acting alone or in small cells, on the one hand, and regionalization of the threat (South Asia, Central Asia, Arabic Peninsula/Horn of Africa, West Africa/Sahel region), on the other. These two trends require both increased information-sharing between the relevant services in order to identify individuals upstream that are likely to prepare terrorist acts, and political and operational cooperation between the States concerned.

12. France considers it urgent to combat State fragility, which creates conditions that are conducive to the spread of terrorism. An operational security strategy must be accompanied by programmes to promote development and good governance. The international community must provide assistance to these States with a view to strengthening their governance and institutional capacities, for example, by adopting regional strategies. This is the approach taken by the European Union, whose Strategy for Security and

Development in the Sahel, which France helps to implement, comprises both a security and a development component.

Anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism

13. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has completed and adopted its third mutual evaluation of the anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) system of France. Over the past few years, France has been constantly strengthening, refining and expanding its apparatus. Its level of compliance with the 40+9 recommendations of FATF is very high, especially with regard to its financial and legal sectors. France focuses its efforts on some non-financial professions. Our anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism apparatus is considered one of the most robust of FATF. France encourages all States to accede to and implement the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which it initiated. France also implements Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Implementation of the United Nations sanctions regime against Al-Qaida (1267/1989 Committee) and the Taliban (1267/1988 Committee)

14. France participates in the implementation of sanctions against Al Qaida and the Taliban and the updating of the sanctions lists against individuals or entities to better reflect the threat.

15. It also contributed to the renewal of Security Council resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) in December 2012. Implementation of the sanctions regime against Al Qaida has been improved, procedural guarantees have been strengthened, and listing criteria have been expanded. Meanwhile, the sanctions regime against the Taliban has become a pro-reconciliation tool, by abandoning the anti-terrorist stance inherited from Security Council resolution 1267 (1988).

Strengthening the capacities of all States and the role of the United Nations

16. We believe that the effective implementation of international legal instruments and the strengthening of international coordination, which are essential for combating terrorism globally, should continue.

International coordination

17 France supports the coordination of State actions to combat terrorism. With its Global Strategy, the United Nations has made it possible to set up a legal framework for combating terrorism and strengthening international cooperation. We wish to enhance the coherence and coordination of actions undertaken by the various United Nations organs, funds, programmes and offices in this area. This is the raison d'être of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF). We supported the establishment of CTITF and would like to see it maintained over the long haul. CTITF and its working groups must have the necessary means and authority to drive this coordination effort, which will strengthen the coherence and visibility of the United Nations in the field of counter-terrorism.

18. At the local level, to ensure that this coordination is effective, France, as part of the Global Forum, convened a meeting in Dakar on 24 October 2013 bringing together the members of the Global

Counterterrorism Forum, the States of the region and the United Nations, to study the priorities of the Senegalese authorities in the area of counter-terrorism and to discuss technical assistance programmes.

Capacity-building

19. Combating terrorism must be integrated into comprehensive long-term strategies. Capacity-building and promotion of the rule of law are two essential components for a long-term counter-terrorism approach. General Assembly resolution 66/282 reaffirms the principal responsibility of States to implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Nonetheless, States must have the necessary means to tackle this scourge effectively. In this connection, over the past two years, France has continued its many cooperation and assistance initiatives with its partners to build the capacities of the most fragile States or those that wish to further strengthen their apparatus (military, education, domestic security, customs, Internet/ justice, etc.).For example, as part of their capacity-building efforts, Member States must have the means to seek out, arrest and prosecute persons suspected of terrorist acts. This is why France launched a programme in 2009, entitled "Justice and Security in the Sahel-Saharan Zone - JUSSEC", to build the capacities of States in the zone (Mali, Mauritania, Niger) so that they could respond effectively to terrorism threats and large-scale trafficking.

Respect of human rights

20. France considers that it is essential for States to attach the greatest importance to respect of human rights in their counter-terrorism efforts. During the renewal of Security Council resolution 1989 (2011) in December 2012, we ensured that the counter-terrorism sanctions adopted by the Security Council were strengthened and improved, and that the tools of the Mediator, with whom we are cooperating fully, were enhanced.

21. We believe in the promotion by States of a judicial approach to combating terrorism that respects defence and human rights. At the national level, France ensures that human rights and public freedoms are respected in its counter-terrorism efforts. In the area of counter-terrorism, our legislation does not create a right of exception but a specialized and derogable right, similar to the right existing in economic and financial penal law or in the law on organized crime.

Greece

1. Greece has so far ratified 15 of the sixteen 16 international (universal) instruments relating to the fight against terrorism, the latest being the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material as well as the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the Protocol of 2005 to the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Furthermore, the ratification process of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism is under way. Greece is also a Party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three additional Protocols.

2. Greece reiterates its commitment to the successful conclusion of the elaboration of the (draft) Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. Greece has actively participated in the relevant

negotiations throughout the years. The Legal Advisor of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the Vice-Chairperson and Coordinator of the Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly with resolution 51/210 (17.12.1996) and coordinates the work of the relevant Working Group of the Sixth Committee.

3. At the regional level, Greece actively participates in and supports the activities of international organizations and institutions contributing to the fight against terrorism, including the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation In Europe, FATF, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC) and the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC).

4. In the framework of the Council of Europe, Greece is a Party to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and has signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime band on the Financing of Terrorism.

5. In the framework of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization, Greece is a Party to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in particular in its Organized Forms and the two additional Protocols thereto, the second of which is specifically dedicated to Combating Terrorism. In the framework of the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center, Greece is a Party to the Convention of the Southeast European

6. At the bilateral level, Greece is a Party to numerous Police Cooperation Agreements, nearly all of which specifically refer to combating terrorism, as one of the areas of cooperation.

7. Greece attaches great importance to the *intensification of international cooperation/n the fight against terrorism*. In accordance with Pillar II of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Greece is a Party to numerous multilateral and bilateral instruments concerning mutual legal assistance and extradition.

8. Furthermore, Greece reaffirms its conviction that *effective measures to combat terrorism and the protection of human rights* are not conflicting but mutually reinforcing goals. Pursuant to Pillar IV of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Greece is a Party to the main international instruments on human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

Law Enforcement Centre

9. Greece remains committed to the *effective implementation of Security Council resolutions related to international terrorism*, including resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989 (2011), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004). With respect to domestic legislation, two developments concerning the fight against financing of terrorism should be noted:

a. A new definition for the crime of financing of terrorism has been adopted by virtue of Law 387s/2OlO and incorporated in the Greek Penal Code.

b. A new authority has been established in Greece by virtue of Law 3932/2011, entitled "Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing and Source of Funds' Investigation Authority". The Authority comprises of three (3) independent units with separate responsibilities, staff and infrastructure, reporting to the Chairman of the authority.

10. In the framework of the above-mentioned law, great importance has been attributed to the inclusion of sufficient and effective guarantees of due process as well as to the provision of humanitarian exemptions.

11. In view of the fourth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Greece would like to highlight the importance of investment of efforts and resources in the areas where the terrorist threat develops, taking into account the *nexus between development and security.*

Hungary

1. Hungary condemns terrorism in all its forms and shares the view that international terrorism is one of the most serious security threats. Aware of the grave concern caused by the increase in terrorist offences and the growing terrorist threat, Hungary emphasizes the importance of effective multilateral co-operation with a view to combating international terrorism and participates keenly in the action against terrorism within the framework of the UN, the EU and the Council of Europe, as well as of other international organisations.

2. According to the currently available information, Hungary is not threatened or targeted directly by international terrorism. Nevertheless, Hungary is taking part in such projects designed to raise awareness as the training organized by OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights for law-enforcement officials in 2012 in the field of hate-crime. Participants included officials of the National Police Headquarters, criminal investigators and coordinators from county police headquarters and the recently nominated line-managers in this field. As a conclusion, it was stated that the training was very useful. We are already considering a possible follow-up.

3. Based on the recognition that the communities in the Member States of the Central Eastern European region are facing similar conflicts that have direct influence on the life quality and safety perceptions of their citizens, a project, aimed at selecting and evaluating programmes that successfully address this specific issue, was finalized in July 2013, professionally and financially managed by the Hungarian Ministry of Interior. Programmes implemented in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia and Hungary aiming at managing conflicts in different communities were selected, evaluated and collected into an electronic publication, with the aim of creating a methodological and practical guide to local practitioners of the Member States of the EU on how to plan, fund and implement programmes aiming at preventing/managing community conflicts, and on this ground, on preventing the evolvement of possible future violent extremist movements and actions.

4. Based on the EU ISF, the national Internal Security Strategy developed in 2013 also deals with the issue of countering terrorism, including radicalisation and violent extremism, and contains the measures planned for 2014-2020 in this regard.

5. In relation to pillar II of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (hereafter UN CT Strategy), one of the main priorities of the Hungarian Presidency of the EU was to enhance the links between the internal (inside EU) and external aspects (towards third countries and international organizations) of countering terrorism. The Council Conclusions adopted on 9 June 2011 call for closer cooperation and coordination and affirm that EU wishes to build upon the achievements of existing structures, putting the emphasis on the development of synergies, and on the avoidance of duplications of functions, in order to establish a well-coordinated, coherent and effective counter-terrorism policy for EU. This document is still used at EU level as a basis in this regard.

6. In term of pillar II of the UN CT Strategy, the Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code (hereinafter as the new Criminal Code) entered into force on the 1st July 2013. The definition of the crime of terrorist act remained almost entirely unchanged comparing to the previous provisions, except that the Act regulates the financing of terrorism in a separate provision containing the financing of an individual terrorist, as well as the terrorist group pursuant to the recommendations of the Council of Europe working group "Moneyval". It has to be noted that the Act IV of 1978 (the previous Criminal Code) did not regulate financing of terrorism as a separate offence but as a preparatory act of the crime "terrorist act".

7. In relation to pillar II of the UN CT Strategy in 2013 the Act CXXXVI of 2007 on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (hereinafter: AML/CFT Act) was amended and entered into force on 1 July 2013. The AML/CFT Act was modified in order to comply with the international (Moneyval) standards and recommendations and the findings of the relevant impact studies, as well as to facilitate and provide for more effective practical implementation.

8. Regarding pillar III of the UN CT Strategy the Act CLXXX of 2007 on the implementation of financial and asset-related restrictive measures ordered by the European Union, and on respective amendments of other laws (hereafter FRM Act) was also amended. The main purpose was the introduction of an administrative procedure of the relevant authority (authority being responsible for the execution of financial and asset-related restrictive measures) to be differentiated from the judicial procedure of the court for the purpose-limited permission of exercising the right to dispose (making available) of funds or economic resources connected to financial and the asset-related restrictive measures determined in the EU legal acts.

9. In terms of pillar III of the UN CT Strategy, the Hungarian Counter Terrorism Centre was established on 1 September, 2010 as a national agency under the direct supervision of the Minister of the Interior. On national level, the Counter terrorism Centre acts as a CT fusion centre that is responsible for information and intelligence gathering, analysis and assessment of the terrorist threat, as well as for operational tasks. It carries out the prevention, detections and interruption of terrorist activities and intelligence-gathering regarding terrorism related activities in Hungary.

10. The Hungarian Ministry of Interior organised several international CT related conferences, held in 2012 and 2013. In 2012, the key issue was cyber security. The conference held in 2013 was a complex one with three key topics: security related research, cyber security and foreign fighters.

11. The Budapest Conference on Cyberspace was organized by the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 2012, as the first follow-up event to the 2011 London Conference on Cyberspace, to

discuss the most important, and some of the more difficult, policy issues related to facilitating potential normative frameworks for the use and governance of the digital realm. Having brought together leaders from governments and industry, the Internet technical community, civil society and youth from around the globe, the Budapest Conference served this global dialogue successfully. With over 600 participants from 60 countries, 20 international organisations, dozens of companies, NGOs, representatives of the academia, it attracted wide interest. Hungary also played an active role in contributing to the success of the follow-up conference, held in October 2013 in Seoul.

12. International conference on preventing terrorism through countering radicalization and violent extremism in Europe was held in Budapest in May, 2013. The event was organized by the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in cooperation with the Government of Hungary. The conference with 250 participants from 50 countries was opened by Mr. János Martonyi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary and Mr. Lamberto Zannier, Secretary General of the OSCE. Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Thorbjorn Jagland sent a video message to the conference. EU Counter Terrorism Coordinator Gilles de Kerchove delivered a video speech. The very goal of the conference was to call the attention to the link between radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism, in order to create a common platform of thoughts on the importance of preventing the radicalization of our societies, and to raise awareness on the complexity of the situation, which clearly needs comprehensive efforts of our foreign policy and the domestic and justice toolbox. Participants called for better coordination of the actions of the state actors, and for enhancing the use of soft-power measures through the engagement of NGOs, the media and civil society.

Indonesia

1. Indonesia continues to support the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars in a comprehensive and balanced manner. Indonesia is also committed to actively contribute to its efforts and activities in combating terrorism, in a multilateral, regional, and bilateral level. Indonesia has ratified seven International Conventions, as follows:

a. 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft;
b. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;
c. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;
d. 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
e. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;
f. 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings;
g. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material 2005.

2. Indonesia has also signed the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. Indonesia currently is in the process of ratifying the International Convention on the Suppression of the Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

Pillar I

3. Indonesia has taken two-pronged strategy in countering terrorism, namely soft power and hard power approaches. Indonesia exercises its soft power approach through de-radicalization program, counter-radicalization, as well as through conducting interfaith dialogue. While hard power approach is conducted through strengthening law enforcement measures in combating terrorism.

4. Indonesia is of the view that terrorism cannot be associated with particular religion nor race nor culture. Indonesia thus believes that in the long run, combating extreme violent radicalism that emerges from the manipulation of "religion" should be taken as part of counter terrorism measures. Therefore, empowering the moderates through dialogue and promotion of tolerance are also among the priorities taken to prevent violent extremism.

5. The deradicalisation programmes are conducted, among others, through dialogue between convicted terrorist and moderate clerics, as well as developing counter-narratives towards the idea of the radicals. The Indonesian National Counter-Terrorism Agency is on the process of outlining deradicalisation blueprint and national programme on deradicalisation.

6. Indonesia will also establish a Deradicalisation Center, which will serve as a training ground as well as a knowledge-based centre for de-radicalization issues. Indonesia has initiated various interfaith dialogues in bilateral, regional, as well as at multilateral levels. Until December 2013, Indonesia had 22 interfaith dialogue partners.

7. At the regional level, Indonesia actively participates in ASEM Interfaith Dialogue and the Regional Interfaith Dialogue in Asia Pacific. Indonesia hosted the 6th meeting of the Regional Interfaith Dialogue on 11-15 March 2012. At the multilateral level, Indonesia actively involved in various interfaith dialogue through NAM Interfaith Dialogue and UN Alliance of Civilisation. To further contribute to the deliberation under UN Alliance of Civilisation, Indonesia will host the 6th Global Forum of the UN Alliance of Civilisation on 29-30 August 2014 with the theme "Unity in Diversity".

8. Indonesia hosted the Sixth Meeting of Bali Democracy Forum on 7-8 November 2013, under the theme of "Consolidating Democracy in Pluralistic Society".

9. Indonesia continues to support the Post-2015 Development Agenda with active involvement from President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as one of the Panel Expert in the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

10. Indonesia is also of the view that terrorists groups and cells tend to utilize conditions in conflict areas where there are political instability and where the society suffers from economic and humanitarian crisis. To help international community responds to this threat, as of November 2013, Indonesia has sent 1,712 uniformed personnel to six UN Peacekeeping Operations.

Pillar II

11. Until December 2013, Indonesia has arrested 914 terrorist suspects, in which 549 have been sentenced.

12. Indonesia enacted Law No. 9 Year 2013 on the Prevention and the Suppression of Terrorist Financing on 13 March 2013. This law lays down a legal foundation for the implementation of the 1999 International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. The legislation also criminalizes the financing of terrorism as an independent crime, and authorizes the Government to trace suspicious transactions. The Law allows the Government to freeze such suspicious transactions, as well as assets and funds.

13. Indonesia's Financial Intelligence Unit, the Indonesian Transaction and Reporting Analysis Center, until December 2013 has signed 46 Memorandum of Understanding with foreign FIUs.

14. The Law No. 9 Year 2013 complements the Law No. 15 Year 2003 on Anti-Terrorism and Law No. 8 Year 2010 on Anti-Money Laundering, with respect to the mechanism to freeze suspected terrorists' assets. Law No. 15 Year 2003 on Anti-Terrorism contains a set of policies and strategic steps to prevent and combat terrorism, and strengthen public order and safety. It also has provisions that criminalize any acts to threaten and/or to use any chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons for criminal act, including terrorism.

15. Indonesia also forges cooperation in countering terrorism at the bilateral, regional, and multilateral level. At the bilateral level, in 2013 Indonesia conducted several Joint Working Group on Countering Terrorism, with Singapore, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and China. Several official meetings related to counter-terrorism cooperation were conducted in 2013 with Algeria, Tunisia, Russia, and Canada.

16. The Indonesian National Police (INP) has signed 18 MoU with other countries' national police on combating transnational crimes. The Attorney General Office has signed MoU with the United States of America for the capacity building cooperation in handling cases of terrorism and financing of terrorism.

17. At the regional level, Indonesia has been very active in the counter-terrorism cooperation under ASEAN, APEC and Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering. Indonesia ratified the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism in 2012. In addition, Indonesia and New Zealand serve as the co-chairs for ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC) for the period of 2013-2015.

18. Under the APEC, Indonesia has been elected as the Chair of APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) for the period of 2013-2014. Under Indonesia's chairmanship, APEC CTTF has transformed into Counter-Terrorism Working Group (CTWG). Annually, every member economy of APEC updates its Counter-Terrorism Action Plan, which comprises development of efforts taken by the APEC economy as well as future commitment from the economies towards the efforts in countering terrorism.

Pillar III

19. Indonesia is a member of the Advisory Board of the UN Counter-Terrorism Center (UN-CCT).

20. The Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) has played instrumental role in Indonesia's capacity building programs. The establishment of JCLEC was a strategic step towards building the capacity of countries in the region to contribute to the global effort to fight transnational crime, including terrorism. Since its establishment in 2004, JCLEC has conducted 594 courses and trained 14,361 participants from 68 countries and had 3,362 trainers or guest lecturers.

21. The Detachment 88/Anti-Terror also has cooperation in capacity building for the law enforcement officials in its Center of Excellence for Police Officers with the United States of America through Department of State's Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (DS/ATA) and Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). The Attorney-General Office has programmes for its officials who are dealing terrorism case on how to handle the terrorist convict.

22. In 2013, Indonesia and Canada signed MoU between National Counter-Terrorism Agency and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development of Canada on Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Programming, which will increase opportunities for mutual cooperation and training in the field of counter-terrorism for both countries.

23. At the multilateral level, the Government of Indonesia continues to contribute in building the capacity for relevant national stakeholders for countering terrorism by co-chairing the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum South-East Asia Capacity Building Working Group from 2011-2013 with Australia.

Pillar IV

24. Indonesia is party to eight international legal instruments on human rights. At this moment, Indonesia is on the process to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

25. As a member of the Human Rights Council for the period of 2011-2014, Indonesia continues to support the Council and contributes to its work. Indonesia underwent 2nd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on May 2012. In addition, Indonesia had concluded the dialogue with the Human Rights Committee on its initial and first periodic report of the implementation of the International Covenant on the Civil and Political Rights last July.

26. Indonesia continues to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in the region through the framework of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). Indonesia has also contributed to the endeavours to promote and protect human rights within the framework of the Organization of Islamic Conference, including through the Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights (IPHRC), and the Non-Aligned Movement.

27. At the national level, Indonesia is currently drafting its 4th generation of the National Human Rights Plan of Action 2015-2019 that provides solid platform in both national and sub-national levels to mainstream human rights in the works of the government.

28. Law No. 15 Year 2003 on Anti-Terrorism respects rights of suspected and convicted terrorist, as well as rights of the victims. Indonesia also has sufficient legal mechanism to promote and protect human rights.

29. In regard to ensure the protection of human rights in countering terrorism, the Indonesian National Police (INP) has enacted the Chief of INP Regulation No. 8 Year 2009 on the Implementation of the Human Rights Principles and Standards in the Work of the INP. In addition, the Detachment 88/Anti-Terror engages with local and foreign NGOs dealing with human rights to conduct trainings related to Human Rights and Conflict Resolution.

30. Indonesia also has an adequate legal mechanism to protect witnesses and victims of terrorism, including through the Witness and Victim Protection Agency. Indonesia has conducted several workshops to address the issue of the protection of witnesses and victims of terrorism, such as the First Response Support to Victims in the Immediate Aftermath of an Attack in Bali, 16-18 September 2013, under the auspices of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum South-East Asia Capacity Building Working Group. In November 2013, Indonesia also hosted Inter-Regional Southeast Asia Nations Meeting on Strengthening Regional Cooperation on Witness and Victims Protection.

Japan

Measures to address the conditions conductive to the spread of terrorism

1. Japan has ratified 13 counter-terrorism conventions and protocols.

2. Japan and Malaysia co-chaired the Workshop on Countering Radicalization in February 2013 and brought officials involved in counterterrorism efforts from ASEAN member states capitals and other major ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) member States. Discussed and shared common chailenges in countering radicalization.

3. The Workshop on "Public Security and Stabilization of Living Conditions for Population of the Sahel and the Sahara", organized by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), was held in May 2013 in Tokyo.

Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

4. Japan has actively participated international counter-terrorism conferences and workshops, especially in Global Counter-terrorism Forum. Japan also actively hold bilateral and multilateral consultations on counter-terrorism, such as consultations with Algeria, Australia, China, India, ROK, Russia, the U.S. and ASEAN countries.

5. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kishida Fumio, announced "Three Main Pillars of Foreign Policy" following the incident in Algeria in January 2013. One of the pillars is strengthening of measures against international terrorism.

Measures to build State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

6. Japan has provided counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance, in particular, to ASEAN countries which have close ties with Japan. After the incident in Algeria, Japan enhances the counter-terrorism cooperation in northern Africa and the Sahel.

7. Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe, announced at the 5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) the assistance of 1 billion dollars over five years for the development and the stability of the Sahel as well as the support for the capacity building of 2,000 people in the sector of security and counterterrorism in the countries of this region.

8. Japan provides assistance for countries in northern Africa and the Sahel in the fields of (1) enhancing capacity of police and border security authorities, and (2) promoting counter-terrorism-related legislations through the projects conducted by UNODC and UNDP (6 projects, about 16 million US dollars). The Projects are:

a. The Project for Strengthening Security Legislation Against Terrorism which contributes to conflict prevention and peace-building in Algeria (UNODC)
b. The Project for Strengthening national capacities for disaster management in Tunisia (UNDP)
c. The Project for Strengthening Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Capacities in the Sahel Region which contributes to conflict prevention and peace-building in Senegal, Chad, Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania (UNODC) Support for the Consolidation of the Rule of Law and Access to Justice for the Poor Population in Burkina Faso (UNDP)
d. Consolidation of peace, security and justice in Mauritania (UNDP)
e. Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Libya (UNODC)

Jordan

Efforts to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Unit
Accession to the Arab and international conventions

1. The Kingdom of Jordan is convinced of the need to monitor developments in the regional and international situation and in the war on crime. It has therefore acceded to the regional and international conventions that regulate cooperation in that area. Jordan has ratified numerous conventions against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, including the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the International Convention

for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, the Arab Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences.

2. Law No. 46 (2007) on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism has been amended in accordance with Financial Action Task Force standards. The amended law was published in the *Official Gazette* on 2 May 2010 (issue No. 5028, page 2383). The most significant components of the amendment are as follows:
   a. Criminalization of the financing of terrorism (article 3b)
   b. An expanded rubric of offences the proceeds of which constitute money-laundering.
   c. The national committee has been given more extensive responsibilities, including formulating plans for the implementation of policies to combat the financing of terrorism, in addition to liaising with specialized agencies to fulfil the obligations set out in the international resolutions against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism (article 6).
   d. The Unit has been given greater financial and administrative independence. Its responsibility is to receive reports of suspected money-laundering and financing of terrorism activities (article 7).
   e. A distinction has been introduced between the financial and non-financial entities subject to the Law. Other entities have been brought under the Law, including individuals or entities acting on behalf of third parties to buy or sell property, manage funds or other financial assets or banking, postal or investment accounts in local or international markets, or enacting legal procedures to establish or manage a legal entity or buy or sell trade assets, or make arrangements to establish or manage companies (article 13).
   f. The obligations enshrined in the Law have been intensified, particularly the obligation to notify the Unit of any transaction suspected of being connected with money-laundering or the financing of terrorism (article 14).
   g. Cooperation between the Unit and security, monitoring, regulatory, judicial and administrative authorities has been strengthened (article 18).
   h. Inclusion of financing of terrorism in notifications of cross-border transactions (article 21).
   i. Deterrent sanctions have been introduced for money-laundering and financing of terrorism offences, including fines and confiscation of the funds or means that were used, or the use of which was attempted.
   j. Public prosecutors and courts have been given broader competences.
   k. The National Committee to Combat Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism has been given responsibility for formulating instructions regarding implementation of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001) and related resolutions (article 37).

3. The provisions governing the work of the National Committee to Combat Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, which are contained in Law No. 44 (2008), have been amended. That Law sets forth the working methods, rules and decision-making procedures of the Committee. Amendments have also been made to Law No. 40 (2009) setting out regulations to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to provide greater detail regarding the competences and functions of the Unit, its Head and its financial and administrative structure.

4. Further to Law No. 46 (2007), article 37, paragraph (c), the National Committee to Combat Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism promulgated instructions on 7 September 2011 to implement the obligations set out in Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and other relevant resolutions. The most significant components of the instructions are as follows:
   a. Definitions of the Sanctions Committee, designation, the Consolidated List, the narrative summary, the designated individuals, entities and financial resources, freezing without delay, the Ombudsperson and association (articles 2 and 4).
   b. A technical committee has been established that is responsible for and has the authority to implement Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and other relevant resolutions, in accordance with the procedures set out in the instructions. In order to fulfil it duties and exercise its authority, the technical committee coordinates with security, regulatory, monitoring, administrative and other authorities, as well as any other relevant authority concerned with the implementation of the instructions' provisions. The technical committee is chaired by the Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or any person acting in that capacity, and has among its membership representatives of the Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Unit, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the General Intelligence Department, the Public Security Directorate, the Central Bank of Jordan, the Department of Land and Survey, Jordan Customs and the Companies Control Department (articles 3 to 6). The representative of the Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Unit serves as Vice-Chair of the technical committee.
   c. Upon receipt from the Sanctions Committee, the Consolidated List is circulated without delay to the monitoring, regulatory, security, administrative and other relevant authorities for appropriate action to freeze the funds or economic resources of designated individuals and entities (article 7).
   d. Financial and non-financial entities are obliged to consult the Consolidated List when processing any transaction or entering into a new relationship with any person. They must ensure that the individual's name is not in the Consolidated List. They also have a legal obligation to take all necessary actions to ensure that no funds or assets are made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of any individual or entity included in the Consolidated List (article 8).
   e. The instructions provide that some of the frozen funds and financial assets may be used for certain needs, to cover the basic expenses of the designated individual whose assets have been frozen, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges for routine ho!ding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources, or to cover other extraordinary expenses, in accordance with established procedures (article 9).
   f. The instructions set out procedures to lift the freezing of funds and economic resources (article 11), to add to the list any natural person or legal entity (article 13), and to remove them from the List (article 14).

5. Further to Law No. 46 (2007), article 37, paragraph (c), the National Committee to Combat Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism promulgated instructions on 7 September 2011 to implement the obligations set out in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions. The most significant components of those instructions are as follows:
   a. Definitions of terrorist individuals, organizations and actions; the List; financial resources; freezing without delay; and reasonable cause (article 2).
   b. A technical committee has been established that is responsible for and has the authority to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions, in accordance with the procedures set out in the instructions. In order to fulfil it duties and exercise its authority, the technical committee coordinates with the security, monitoring, regulatory and administrative authorities, as well as any other relevant authority concerned with the implementation of the instructions' provisions. The technical committee is chaired by the Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or any person acting in that capacity, and has among its membership representatives of the Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Unit, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the General Intelligence Department, the Public Security Directorate, the Central Bank of Jordan, the Department of Land and Survey, Jordan Customs and the Companies Control Department (articles 3 to 6). The representative of the Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Unit serves as Vice-Chair of the technical committee.
   c. Measures have been put in place that will enable the technical committee to instruct without delay all monitoring, supervisory, security and administrative authorities, as well as any other relevant authority, to freeze the funds and economic resources of terrorists and terrorist organizations. Such instructions will also address procedural matters in case of objections (article 8).
   d. Provisions on responding to requests from other States to freeze the funds or assets of persons residing in the Kingdom (article 9).
   e. Provisions on removal from the List and related procedures (article 10).
   f. Provisions approving the use of a portion any funds or economic resources that have been frozen to meet the basic needs and expenses of a listed person, including such as might be need to pay for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources, or to cover extraordinary expenses, in accordance with established procedures (article 11).
   g. Provisions obliging financial and non-financial entities to consult the List when processing any transaction or entering into a new relationship with any person, in order to ensure that the person's name is not in the List, and take the required measures (article 13).

6. The authorities responsible for monitoring and regulating financial institutions, namely, the Central Bank of Jordan, the Jordanian Securities Commission, the Insurance Regulatory Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, and the authorities responsible for monitoring and regulating non-financial enterprises and professions, namely, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance and the

Department of Land and Survey, are coordinating with each other in order to amend or draft laws and regulations concerning those entities which they monitor and regulate. Those entities are banks, exchange bureaus, stock brokerages, insurance companies, financial services companies, financial leasing companies, providers of postal services, traders of jewellery, precious metals and gemstones, and estate agents. These authorities also have published instructional booklets regarding various forms of money-laundering and financing of terrorism and produced forms for reporting thereon, in accordance with international standards regarding money-laundering and financing of terrorism.

7. In order to strengthen cooperation between the Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Unit, on the one hand, and the relevant local monitoring, regulatory, security and administrative authorities that are involved combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, on the other, memorandums of understanding have been concluded by the Unit with each of the Central Bank of Jordan, Jordanian Securities Commission, the Insurance Regulatory Commission, the Ministry of Social Development and the Public Security Directorate. Such cooperation will help achieve the purposes of the Law on Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and facilitate the exchange of information required for each party to carry out its duties, in accordance with the relevant laws. The Unit also expanded its database to include information from the Department of Civil Status and Passports and the Department of Land and Survey. The database maintained by Department of Civil Status and Passports is of great use to the Unit when analysing reports of suspected money-laundering or financing of terrorism, because it contains a vast and diverse array of information. The information available to the Department of Land and Survey is also useful in the analysis of reports, particularly in respect of determining a suspected person's source of funds and whether those funds were derived from the sale of land or real estate. In coordination with the Department of Land and Survey, the Unit has put into place a system that will enable the former to provide it with information it requires in the same day that the information is requested. This [system] also covers the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Directorate, Jordan Customs and the Companies Control Department.

Strengthening International Cooperation

8. Since its establishment, the Unit has made cooperation with its foreign counterparts one of its highest priorities, as that helps it fulfil its mandate to trace funds and obtain evidence that can confirm suspicious transactions. To that end, the Unit has concluded 16 bilateral memorandums of understanding with its Arab and foreign counterparts and has become a member of the Financial Information Unit Forum of the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force, which seeks to promote exchange of information and best practices. In July 2012, the Kingdom became a member of the Egmont Group. Membership of this Group is an affirmation at the international level that Jordan has an anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism unit that is capable of participating effectively in the international effort to combat such crimes. Membership of the Group also offers the Unit the opportunity to enhance exchange of information regarding money-laundering and financing of terrorism with its foreign counterparts and participate in the Group's work with regard to communication, information technology, training and analysis.

9. The regulations for declaring cross-border financial movements have been enhanced. On 17 August 2008, the National Committee to Combat Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism introduced a form to declare the cross-border movement of funds. Bearers can transport up to 15,000 Jordanian dinars or the equivalent in foreign currency across borders without submitting a declaration. On 21 April 2009, the National Committee decided that action should be taken to amend and improve the declaration form.

10. The Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Unit is convinced of the need to build capacities by ensuring that its staff and domestic officials involved in combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism participate in conferences and training sessions. The Unit fulfils an important role by analysing reports of transactions suspected of being connected with money-laundering or the financing of terrorism, by exchanging information with its counterparts, and by raising awareness of the issue among domestic agencies. The Unit has taken part in numerous conferences and training sessions organized by international and domestic actors.

Mauritius

1. Police Officers in Mauritius are constantly being trained on matters related to terrorism. Some 335 Police Officers have already been trained in that respect.

2. Information on terrorism-related issues such as alerts and warnings on terrorism, dangerous criminals and weapons threats are shared among Member States through INTERPOL for appropriate action;

3. Mauritius is signatory to several international instruments addressing the problem of terrorism and it has enacted several laws to combat terrorism, such as:

a. Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act
b. Prevention of Terrorism Act
c. Prevention of Terrorism (Denial of Bail) Act
d. Chemical Weapons Convention Act
e. Convention for the Terrorism Act
f. Prevention of Terrorism (Special Measures) Regulations
g. Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Act
h. Prevention of Terrorism (International Obligation) Act.

4. So far Mauritius has not faced any act of terrorism.

Mexico

1. Mexico emphatically condemns international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and is therefore highly committed on all levels, particularly in terms of the respect of human rights, to effectively contribute in furthering international efforts against terrorism.

2. The Mexican government is committed to updating its legal framework to combat money laundering and combat the financing of terrorism. During the past year, General Provisions on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism have been issued and published applying to the following sectors: foreign exchange centers, money remitters, insurance companies, bonding companies and credit unions. Furthermore, the provisions also require to identify and monitor clients and occasional customers; incorporate guidelines that allow more information on commercial relations in operations made through these entities; strengthen due diligence obligations for operations in which there is suspicion as to the reliability of documents being provided by clients or occasional customers; incorporate stricter identification obligations for recently constituted companies; authorize banking institutions in sharing information related to possible money laundering/financing of terrorism cases, and designate through competent authorities, high-risk jurisdictions to be treated as such by the financial sector.

3. Consistent with the National Legal Framework currently in force to investigate potential international terrorist threats, several local authorities currently share information through their specialized security areas. This effort seeks to enhance information sharing among authorities in order to better coordinate overall intelligence capabilities, analysis and investigation procedures. As a result, the Federal Police implements prevention and adequate reaction mechanisms to prevent acts of terrorism on public transportation and roads through non-intrusive equipment in strategic points.

4. In order to improve the secure flow of people through its ports and land borders, the National Institute of Migration follows-up on the reviews and amendments made by the United Nations Security Council's Al-Qaeda and Taliban sanctions regimes. The Institute continues working to install 10 new laboratories for document analysis in the biggest airports in Mexico, in order to identify fraudulent documents.

5. In terms of trade and cargo safety, the Mexican General Customs Administration and the Federal Police have both taken necessary measures to enhance the country's capacities. This has been possible due to the efforts carried out by the Mexican government to train personnel and acquire specialized non-intrusive equipment. Mexico has now enhanced its capability to identify dual use materials.

6. During the period of this report, Mexico pursued its efforts to share technical expertise and assistance on a regional level with a particular focus on secure trade, port security and the prevention of terrorism financing.

7. Mexico currently provides training and capacity building in secure trade, specifically in the identification of chemical precursors, the detection of irregularities and currencies declaration, research on commercial fraud schemes, practice methodology in risk analysis of sea borne operations, training in Binomials for drugs and firearms detection, incident command systems, non-intrusive equipment, inspections of land vehicles and containers, piracy, inspectors information, and commodity identification. Furthermore, Mexico also has the ability to provide assistance in ports, vessels and platform security as well as in interagency coordination with those countries wishing to exchange better practices in the application and exercise development of the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS code).

8. Through the Financial Intelligence Unit, Mexico offers training to its foreign counterparts on issues related to the fulfillment of the FIU's mandate, such as strategic and tactical analysis, information and technology tools, and best practices on international cooperation among others. Mexico is also able to provide advice on the know-how required to design AM/FT legislation as well as in implementing mechanisms to prevent and detect them.

9. As in previous years, Mexico with the support of other countries, presented the resolution "Protection of human rights while countering terrorism" at the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Council of Human Rights of the United Nations and at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States. According to its commitment, Mexican authorities continued their capacity building programs in order to better respect law enforcement.

Republic of Panama

1. The Republic of Panama reaffirms its strong commitment to confronting and combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, while adhering strictly to the norms and principles of international law, international standards on the protection of human rights, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of American States and the rule of law.

2. In accordance with this principle, we have ratified 16 international conventions in the field of terrorism, strengthened legislation and increased international cooperation to prevent, suppress, combat and punish terrorist acts, and withhold assistance and refuge for perpetrators, promoters and participants in terrorist activities, in compliance with the international legal framework, including the respective international conventions and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations. We have also fulfilled our international commitment to submitting national reports to the 1373 and 1540 Committees of the United Nations Security Council concerning measures taken by the national Government to combat international terrorism. Panama is also a signatory of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols, ratified by means of Act No. 23 of 7 July 2004.

3. The counter-terrorism measures taken by the State of Panama include:

a. Naval air stations: The establishment of naval air stations along the coasts of Panama is essentially intended to prevent the use of the country's territory for drug, arms and chemical precursor trafficking and transnational offences closely related to terrorist acts.

b. Global Container Control Programme: This programme is an initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Customs Organization and is being implemented by the National Customs Authority in major ports with a view to enhancing exchanges of information with the customs authorities of other countries, making it possible to issue international alerts and carry out joint operations. It has led to the seizure of large amounts of drugs, firearms, chemical precursors and radioactive substances through the use of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) teams and the Mobile Radiation Detection and Identification System (MRDIS). Furthermore, the National Customs Authority has highly qualified officials who receive training and instruction enabling them to thwart the latest tactics used by organized criminals and terrorists.

c. Migration control: The relevant national authorities have implemented effective airport and border controls to prevent organized crime and terrorist organizations from using identity, travel and other documents to enter the national territory. A biometric system (for fingerprinting and photographing travellers arriving in Panama) put in place at Tocumen International Airport has contributed to the identification of persons who are the subject of notices or alerts relating to terrorist activities or organized crime.

4. The National Migration Service, for its part, has taken the following measures:

- Invisible Migration Control, also known as the Advance Passenger Information System, includes gathering personal data from the machine-readable zones of airline passengers' passports and their flight details before departure by exchanging data electronically and checking the data against the no-fly list drawn up by the relevant authorities so that they can control who enters the country.
- Facial recognition: a network of cameras installed in Tocumen International Airport and designed to compare images (photographs) in its database with those of airport users and issue real-time alerts via e-mail to the smart phones of staff on duty at the airport.
- A mobile electronic device, *Migra Police*, for reading the information in various types of code (barcodes and QR codes) on, inter alia, printed, web, online check-in, digital or mobile boarding passes, and identity documents, and comparing it with the no-fly list.
- The National Passenger Information Centre and its mobile team established under a bilateral agreement for information exchange and risk analysis when suspects pass through Tocumen International Airport. This work is carried out with the assistance of consultants and using advanced technology, with close cooperation between the Customs and Migration services and other security agencies.
- The National Migration Service has the power to cancel immediately the visitor or resident status in the national territory of persons who have been issued with non-resident, temporary resident or permanent resident visas or immigration permits or sub-categories thereof when there is evidence that they have had contact with, or are linked to, physical or legal persons or entities involved in terrorist activities.
- The new passports issued by the National Passport Office are more secure and comply with the standards of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Document 9303, and the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).
- The identity document issued to Panamanian citizens by the Civil Registry Office contains security features such as facial recognition and a record of the finger prints of the index fingers of both hands. The Office has up-to-date equipment for preventing identity fraud.
- The Panama Maritime Authority has introduced a new seafarer's book featuring a series of security measures in various parts of the document, as well as special non-paper features with unique properties (such as ghost images, microletters and two-dimensional barcodes).

Coordination Council for Combating International Terrorism

5. The Council was established by Executive Decree No. 448 of 28 December 2011 with a view to monitoring the implementation of international conventions and their protocols, as well as United Nations Security Council resolutions on combating international terrorism. Furthermore, Executive Decree No. 195 of 18 October 2007 was issued to comply with resolutions of the Security Council.

General Firearms Act

6. This Act was promulgated through Act No. 57 of 27 May 2011, which regulates the possession, bearing, import, export, trading, storage, brokering, transport and trafficking of arms, ammunition and related materials.

International cooperation

7. The National Judicial Investigation Directorate, as the body responsible for relations with Interpol, has databases supplied by international bodies, Interpol, the national security sector and its counterparts in other countries. The State of Panama has also signed agreements with other countries in areas such as mutual legal assistance and extradition.

Measures against the financing of terrorism

8. The Republic of Panama has a broad range of domestic legislation for the oversight of banks, financial institutions and activities considered to be especially susceptible to being used for money-laundering and the financing of terrorist activities. Act No. 42 of 2 October 2000 requires regulated (reporting) entities to submit statements to the Financial Analysis Unit for the Prevention of Money-laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, especially concerning cash or quasi-cash deposits with, or withdrawals from, the reporting entities when the sums exceed 10,000 balboas, or when there are multiple transactions in a short space of time that may not individually exceed 10,000 balboas but when combined add up to a total in excess of 10,000 dollars.

9. The above-mentioned reporting entities are banks, financial enterprises, investment managers, stock exchanges, savings and loan cooperatives, the Colón Free Trade Zone, the National Charity Lottery, processing zones, real-estate developers, real-estate brokerage firms, currency exchange and remittance agencies, among others. The entities are also non-banking enterprises such as lenders, pawnbrokers, remittance offices, financial leasing companies, stock exchanges, investment managers and stockbrokers.

10. There is also a mechanism for monitoring and auditing transfers of money, securities and negotiable documents to and from Panama, whether by mail, telegraphically, electronically or by other means, as well as the transfer of credit or debit cards for illicit purposes. Act No. 42 of 1 February 2011 regulates "know-your-customer measures available to resident agents of existing legal entities under the laws of the Republic of Panama," and is an effective legal instrument for combating money-laundering, the financing of terrorist activities and any other activity that is illegal under the laws of the Republic of Panama, as well as for complying with the requirements set forth in the treaties and conventions ratified by the Republic of Panama.

11. Other preventive measures being implemented include:

- The principles of "know your customer" and "due diligence".
- Prevention of the inappropriate use of banking services and requirements for banks and trust companies to identify and register customers.
- A guide containing examples of suspicious operators as a reference for banks and trust companies.
- Internal monitoring policies, procedures and structures for preventing inappropriate use of banking services.

National Customs Authority

12. The National Customs Authority has implemented the following counter-terrorism measures:

- **Non-intrusive cargo inspections** for ensuring the safe trading and transportation of cargo in containers entering, transiting, trans-shipping in or leaving Panamanian territory. Such cargo may be verified using non-intrusive technology to prevent and combat the use of land, port and airport installations and facilities for unlawful purposes.

- **Container Technical Inspection Unit** is responsible for ensuring that Panama's ports are safe and not being used for illicit and terrorist activities or as targets to threaten the security of domestic and international trade and transport.

  The Unit has the authority to perform non-intrusive cargo inspections and further operates radiation detection portals in Panama's main ports on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. It also has two portable spectrometers for detecting hazardous materials, which can also detect explosives or drugs dissolved in other liquids.

- **The Inter-institutional Risk Analysis Office** consists of various State institutions tasked with analysing information contained in cargo manifests, determining matrices and risk profiles of cargo, vessels or economic agents, conducting joint and combined operations to combat threats or prevent and suppress crimes, and assisting with the technical inspection of high-risk containers.

  The Office is also responsible for using technology to prepare an inspection protocol for high-risk containers, and for assessing the security of border, port and airport facilities, in order to establish matrices and risk profiles with respect to countries, routes and type of cargo, vessels or economic agents.

- **Cross-border cooperation between customs administrations** is being implemented through international agreements that promote information-sharing among various regional and Latin American customs authorities, such as the Multilateral Convention on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance among National Customs Administrations.

- A strengthened Customs Inspection and Prevention Directorate has been established and it has worked together with the regional offices of the National Customs Authority to carry out customs checks at borders and throughout the national territory, thereby contributing to secure trade in compliance with the best practices of the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Office of the Procurator-General

13. The establishment of the Office of the Special Prosecutor against Organized Crime as the body responsible for investigating terrorist acts and transnational crimes.

National Naval Air Service

14. The Republic of Panama has an Inter-institutional Commission made up of several State institutions and tasked with sharing information on terrorism with counterparts in other countries on the basis of the Inter-agency Cooperation Agreement. Security personnel receive ongoing instruction and training in the area of counter-terrorism and a specialized unit has been set up to lead counter-terrorism operations.

Panama has increased the number of personnel in naval air stations and acquired aircraft, ships and radar surveillance technology to prevent the entry of illicit and terrorist weapons into the national territory. In particular, security forces have taken part in the PANAMAX joint exercise intended to enhance the inter-operability of armed forces in the region in combating terrorism and organized crime.

Panama Maritime Authority

15. Maritime and port security: the Panama Maritime Authority, through the General Directorate of Ports and Auxiliary Maritime Industries, is implementing the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, in particular its new Chapter XI-2 on special measures to enhance maritime security, and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code). The ISPS Code is currently being enforced on Panamanian-registered vessels and at the country's 18 port facilities, of which 10 are on the Atlantic coast and 8 are on the Pacific coast.

16. It should be noted that Panama has implemented the long-range identification and tracking system adopted by the International Maritime Organization Maritime Safety Committee in 2006, which establishes a multilateral agreement for the sharing of information derived from the system for protection and search and rescue purposes, among the contracting States of the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, in order to protect vessels, marine structures and port facilities, and to prevent or respond effectively to terrorist attacks.

17. The Panama Maritime Authority has established prevention, risk analysis and training measures to enable it to oversee, minimize and inspect vessels and cargo from high-risk countries. The Authority has the power to evaluate, require, enforce and certify compliance with marine safety standards by shipping companies, ships and port facilities involved in international trade, as well as approve authorized safety organizations and certify safety personnel working on land and on board ships with a view to upholding national and international marine safety management standards.

18. Similarly, Panama has ratified the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA Convention) and its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, according to which parties may create criminal offences, establish their jurisdiction and agree to the handover of persons who have, or are suspected of having, seized or exercised control over a ship or fixed platform by force or threat thereof or any other form of intimidation.

19. Panama's criminal law penalizes the offence of piracy in accordance with the commitments made under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

20. As a member of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia of the United Nations and the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization, Panama has:

- Exchanged shipping information and recommendations that have made it easier to coordinate naval support for shipping in the danger zone and thus substantially enhanced maritime safety;

- Developed and implemented management best practices in the implementation of self-protection measures to help reduce pirate attacks and increase ships' defences against aggression by pirates;

- Adopted provisional recommendations for operators, flag States and littoral States on the employment of private armed security personnel on board ships;

- Implemented the Djibouti Code of Conduct of the International Maritime Organization concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, and sought to exchange information on the interception of ships suspected of piracy, and the treatment and repatriation of seafarers and passengers of vessels that have been subjected to armed attack.

21. Panama has also adopted the following legislation:

- Executive Decree No. 195 of 18 October 2007, establishing the procedure for abiding by and verifying compliance with resolutions of the Security Council;

- Executive Decree No. 448 of 28 December 2011, establishing the Council for Coordination in Combating International Terrorism to ensure the implementation of international conventions and the protocols thereto, and resolutions of the Security Council;

- Executive Decree No. 49 of 6 December 2006, adopting the Programme of Inter-institutional Coordination and Intergovernmental Assistance in the Verification of Cargo in the territory of the Republic of Panama, and regulating the Programme of Inter-institutional Coordination and Intergovernmental Assistance in the Non-intrusive Verification of Cargo;

- Decision No. 1034-R-1021 of 18 September 2013, establishing the National Airport Security Directorate to boost security at Tocumen International Airport;

- Act No. 62 of 17 September 2013, relating to common aggravating circumstances and terrorist offences.

Philippines

1. The Philippines formulated a project concept called "Hardening Terrorist Target: Operationalizing the Whole of Nation Approach" which Philippine security agencies conducted in eight regions of the country from the second week of October until end of December 2013. The objectives of the project were to raise awareness among the local Chief Executives and other key officials (Governors, Vice-Governors, Mayors and Local Legislators) on the current and evolving threats of terrorism, advocate the crafting of target hardening policies and implement target hardening programs, and capacity-building and operational activities at the community level and to advocate for strong community management through the "Force-Multiplier" concept.

2. The intelligence units of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) shared significant inputs with Philippine National Police-led counter-terrorism operations that neutralized several terrorist threats, such as Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) members. The JI members were part of a regional terrorist network and served as key actors in terrorism operations in Mindanao. Moreover, a total of Php68.75 million was released to informants of sixteen (16) Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) members and seven (7) cohorts from 08 August 2012 to 12 August 2013.

3. The AFP also initiated the creation and activation of the Joint Intelligence Task Force Mindanao which was approved by the AFP Chief of Staff of the Philippines on 11 October 2013. It is envisioned to fuse and integrate the intelligence efforts of the Eastern Mindanao Command and Western Mindanao Command in order to address the security challenges and support the AFP's efforts on counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency in Mindanao.

4. The AFP participated in the development of a Manual on Collaborative Investigation and Prosecution of Terrorism-Related Cases. The Manual is a product of the collaborative work among the Department of Justice (DOJ), AFP and PNP and in cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

5. The Bureau of Immigration undertook a campaign to address illegal and undocumented aliens, through conducting intelligence exchanges and analyst-to-analyst exchanges with its foreign partners, particularly with Malaysia and Indonesia. In this regard, the AFP continues to support the 1975 Border Crossing Agreement and Border Patrol Agreement with Indonesia, which aim to ensure that the airspace and territories of the two countries are not utilized as routes for illegal activities that may include terrorist-related operations.

6. When conducting regular and special intelligence trainings on its security services, political Islam and transnational terrorism are included as subjects in the training modules. For 2012-2013, a total of twenty one (21) officers from the Armed Forces of the Philippines have completed various courses under the Counter-Terrorism Force Program (CTFP). The Armed Forces also conducted the Joint Special Operation Forces Integration Training (JSOFIT) on 25-29 November 2013.

7. The AFP annually undertakes counter-terrorism training activities with its security and defense counterparts as part of efforts to enhance its anti-terrorism capacity. Additionally, counter-terrorism is one of the key areas of cooperation between the Philippines and the US. Along this line, the AFP-US Pacific Command (US PACOM) Kapit Bisig Framework covers military-to-military activities centered on civil-military operations. The Government also undertook Exercise Dawn Caracha and Exercise Dusk Caracha with Australia.

8. The Philippines also supports several mechanisms for regional and international cooperation against terrorism. The AFP continues to support the activities of the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting (ADMM)-Plus Experts' Working Group (EWG) on Counter-Terrorism. The Philippine government sent participants to the EWG's Counter-Terrorism Exercise in Sentul, Indonesia on 06-06 September 2013.

9. The AFP continues to develop its capacity to detect and prevent insider threat from home-grown violent extremists and supports grassroots-based efforts to help communities understand and protect themselves against extremist and terrorist propaganda. The Armed Forces also supports de-radicalization programs through developing partnerships with local religious leaders and supporting religious schools to improve their capability to promote moderate or tolerant religious teachings.

Poland

Terrorism threat level

1. The threat of terrorist attacks in Poland remains at a relatively low level. The occurrence of acts of terror in Poland with the use of explosive devices and materials is mainly related to committing crimes or taking revenge and is associated with activities of organized criminal groups or so called "lone wolfs", not terrorist organizations.

2. Due to the presence of the Polish Military Contingent in Afghanistan as well as to the increased terrorist threat in the world, in particular in countries that have given support for armed intervention in Afghanistan, there is a potential possibility that the terrorist organizations will try to carry out terrorist attacks in Poland or will make transfers of funds through Polish territory in order to fund terrorist activities elsewhere.

3. Regarding the new phenomena of European "foreign fighters" travelling to Syria to fight within jihadist's organizations, Poland do not hold any confirmed information indicating that Polish citizens or persons linked to Poland could be among them.

Counter-terrorism legal basis

4. We stress that cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism needs to ensure full respect for the rule of law and human rights. The counter-terrorism tasks accomplished so far in Poland are carried in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the principles enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and various international legal instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international documents. Amendments made to Polish law in recent years, largely aligned national legislation to the European standards.

5. The Polish Penal Code defines terrorist offense directly (Article 115 of the Penal Code § 20) and penalizes the establishment, management and participation in an organized criminal group or association aimed at committing terrorist offense (Article 258 of the Penal Code).

6. The Penal Code also contains provisions allowing the prosecution to provoke others to commit a crime, including a terrorist (Article 255 of the Penal Code), leading to this end, training or seeking to recruit for terrorist organizations (Article 118 of the Penal Code).

7. In addition, the Article 255a of the Penal Code penalizes public dissemination or presenting contents that may facilitate commission of terrorist crimes (including Internet). Moreover, in relation to the issue of terrorist financing in October 2009 Penal Code was supplemented with art. 165a, and specific issues related to counter the financing of terrorism are covered by the Act of 16 November 2000 on counteracting money laundering and terrorist financing.

8. Since December 2011 when Poland submitted its last report on the status of the implementation of the UN GCTS only one significant act in the area of countering and fighting terrorism entered into force, namely the *Act of 16 September 2011 on exchange of information with law enforcement authorities of Member States of the European Union.*
The aforementioned act regulates the principles and conditions pertaining to the exchange of information with law enforcement authorities of Member States of the EU in order to detect and prosecute perpetrators of crimes or tax offences, as well as to prevent and fight crimes. The act defines a catalog of entities authorized to exchange information with law enforcement authorities of Member States of the EU.

9. In accordance with article 2 of the above-mentioned act the Internal Security Agency (ABW) is listed as one of the entities authorized to exchange information with law enforcement authorities of Member States of the EU in order to detect and prosecute crimes defined in this act within its competence. The Counter-Terrorist Centre of the ABW, which operates on a 24/7 basis from 1 October 2008, was established by the Prime Minister's Directive no. 102 of 17 September 2008. It functions as the unit responsible and authorized to exchange information with points of contact.

10. Act of 16 September 2011 on exchange of information with law enforcement authorities of Member States of the EU was enacted in order to implement and carry out the following EU provisions into the Polish legal system:

- Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA of 18 December 2006 on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the Member States of the EU;
- Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the protection of personal data processed in the framework of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters;
- Council Decision 2007/845/JHA of 6 December 2007 concerning cooperation between Asset Recovery Offices of the Member States in the field of tracing and identification of proceeds from, or other property related to crime;
- Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime.

11. With regard to the 4th pillar of the Strategy, Poland is a State-Party to the following international conventions and protocols concerning the fight against terrorism:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, done at Tokyo on 14 September 1963.
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970.
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971.
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973.
- European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, done at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977.
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities, done at New York on 8 July 2005, amending the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988.
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991.
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, done at New York on 9 December 1999.
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, done at New York on 13 April 2005.
- Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, done at Warsaw on 16 May 2005.

Prevention

12. Poland undertakes a number of system projects designed to improve and adapt Polish effective mechanisms to prevent and combat terrorist threats to international standards, as well as neutralize the effects of possible attacks.

13. In the framework of the Inter-ministerial Team for Terrorist Threats (strategic level of Polish anti-terrorism system) has been prepared a draft of comprehensive national anti-terrorism programme – the National Anti-terrorist Programme for Poland for the years 2014-2019. The objectives of the Programme correspond to the tasks performed by the operators of the anti-terrorism system in the four phases of crisis management – indicated according to the Polish crisis management act. They include:

- in the prevention phase – identifying, eliminating or reducing the probability of an terrorist attack or reducing its possible effects and thwarting the activities of preparing or supporting the preparation of possible attacks;

- in the preparation phase – planning how to protect potential targets of terrorist attacks and respond in case of such events, as well as the optimization of resources necessary for the effective implementation of the tasks in this regard;

- in the response phase – inhibition of a terrorist event and its neutralization, as well as providing assistance to victims and reduce damage and losses;

- in the reconstruction phase – restoring the state before the terrorist event and verification of the effectiveness of existing measures to prevent, prepare and respond to the occurrence of a terrorist event.

14. In accordance with the above tasks, the main objective of the National Anti-terrorist Programme is to strengthen anti-terrorism system to enhance the security of citizens of Poland. This project is also going to be consulted with the non-governmental organization to engage them, as appropriate, in efforts to implement it.

15. Apart that the most significant results of the works of Inter-ministerial Team for Terrorist Threats in recent years were:

- adoption of the Guidelines of the Prime Minister on the coordination and exchange of information on terrorist threats;
- measures to increase the coordination of activities carried out by separate services in the situation of a terrorist event;
- the introduction of mechanisms for training officers to conduct inspections of terrorist crimes and identifying victims.

16. Moreover, at the tactical level (in which the various departments and institutions perform their statutory tasks) a number of actions to strengthen the capacity of departments to identify and combat terrorist threats were undertaken. Among others the anti-terrorist exercises (on the state, regional and international level), designed to identify and improve weak elements of the Polish anti-terrorist operations are conducted, as well as actions are undertaken to develop procedures for dealing with specific threats.

17. An important element of Polish activities conducted in the area of combating terrorism also remains commitment in the international arena. Poland attaches particular importance to the activities of the UN, NATO and the EU, and on a bilateral basis to cooperation with U.S. and the EU member states countries.

Improving the Polish counter-terrorist system

18. On the 26th of March the Council of Ministers adopted the National Critical Infrastructure Protection Program. One of its fundamental principles is close cooperation with the owners and operators of critical infrastructure. This was underlined during the first national Forum on CIP, held on the 4th of October, which brought together all parties involved in implementing the Program, where the importance of cooperation of the public administration and the private sector was stressed.

International cooperation

19. An important element of Polish activities conducted in the area of combating terrorism also remains commitment in the international arena. Poland attaches particular importance to the activities of the UN, NATO and the EU, and on a bilateral basis - to cooperation with the U.S. and the EU's member states countries.

20. In addition, it should be noted that Poland actively participates in the implementation of the provisions of the EU Declaration on Combating Terrorism (2004), the EU Strategy for Combating Terrorism and the Plan of Action on Combating Terrorism (2005). Poland has been undergone a comprehensive evaluation twice: as part of the so-called Peer evaluation: First round of the evaluation

mission (2003-2005) has been devoted to the evaluation of national counter-terrorism and the second round of the evaluation mission (2007-2009) has been devoted to the assessment of national disaster management systems.

21. In addition, Poland has signed and ratified 14 of the 18 UN conventions and protocols related to the prevention and combating international terrorism. Polish law has been harmonized with the legal standards operating in the EU, which are mainly based on existing international agreements developed by the UN and its specialized agencies.

Protection of human rights

22. As to indicated in GCTS need to respect human rights and to strengthen legal system, it should be emphasized that the tasks connected with fight against terrorism are implemented in Poland with regard to the protection of human rights and freedom, in accordance with the rules adopted in the Polish Constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, European Convention on Human Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

23. The actions of institutions and services are based on the principle of proportionality. The use of anti-terrorist measures and methods, depending on the level of terrorist threat, as well as the principle of minimizing possible restrictions on freedom and civil liberties. Polish law has been harmonized with the legal standards operating in the EU, which are mainly based on existing international agreements developed by the UN and its specialized agencies.

Qatar

1. The following is a review of the progress made by the State of Qatar towards implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

2. Qatar has followed a balanced, systematic policy of combating unemployment and providing job opportunities to youth in order to eradicate poverty and promote economic growth, which, in turn, effectively contributes to the elimination of conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

3. The State of Qatar adopts a modern and open educational and cultural policy based on dialogue with the other. The Supreme Education Council is responsible for implementing the policy, while the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage oversees letters, the arts and culture.

4. Act No. 3 of 2004 on combating terrorism bans incitement to terrorist acts. Article 9 states that any person who incites another to commit a terrorist crime shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least three years and not exceeding five years.

5. In 2007, Qatar established the Doha Centre for Interfaith Dialogue, which aims to promote a culture of peaceful coexistence and acceptance of others, and to put religious values into practice in order to address the issues facing humanity.

6. Decision No. 8 of 2010 issued by the Council of Ministers on 28 March 2011 established the National Committee for the Alliance of Civilizations, which specializes in promoting the role of Qatar in highlighting the contribution of Arab and Islamic civilization to human progress, along with that of other civilizations.

7. Qatar pursues a foreign policy that relies exclusively on preventing disputes and armed conflicts and working to resolve them by such peaceful means as mediation, conciliation and judicial settlement.

Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

8. Qatar has issued numerous laws that criminalize terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and define the response to actual or attempted acts of terrorism, including:

a. Act No. 3 of 2004 on combating terrorism
b. Act No. 4 of 2010 on money-laundering and financing of terrorism
c. Act No. 11 of 2004 promulgating the Criminal Code
d. Act No. 15 of 2002 on civilian aircraft
e. Act No. 12 of 2003 on the Internal Security Force (Lekhwiya)
f. Act No . 23 of 2004 promulgating the Code of Criminal Procedure
g. Council of Ministers decision No. 7 of 2007 establishing the National Counter-Terrorism Committee, as amended by decision No. 7 of 2009
h. Act No. 4 of 2010 on combating terrorism establishing the National Anti-Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing Committee and the Financial Information Unit as monitoring mechanisms to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

9. Qatar acceded to the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism on 3 June 2008. Act No. 4 of 2009 on the entry, exit, residence and sponsorship of expatriates in regulates foreigners' entry and residence.

10. Qatar exchanges information with other States to prevent the entry of persons suspected of involvement in committing or inciting terrorist acts. To that end, a number of agreements and memorandums of understanding on security have been concluded at the regional and international levels:

a. Qatar and Spain concluded an agreement on security cooperation in 2011.
b. The Ministries of the Interior of Qatar and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan signed a memorandum of understanding on security cooperation in 2012.
c. The Governments of Qatar and Italy signed a memorandum of understanding on combating crime in 2012.
d. The Governments of Qatar and Saudi Arabia concluded an agreement on combating crime in 2013.
e. The Qatari Ministry of the Interior and the Department of Homeland Security of the United States of America signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in 2013.

11. Qatar has prepared a draft law on combating cybercrime with a view to preventing the commission of terrorist crimes using the Internet.

Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations

12. In cooperation with the UNODC, the National Counter-Terrorism Committee has organized the following counter-terrorism workshops in Doha:

a. Regional workshop on suppressing acts of nuclear terrorism, 2008
b. Regional workshop on human rights in the context of counter-terrorism, 2009
c. Regional workshop on strengthening mechanisms for international cooperation on counter-terrorism, 2010
d. Regional workshop on the Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions and mechanisms for their implementation, 2011

Measures to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

13. Qatar has taken several legislative and administrative measures that ensure respect for human rights in the context of international law, including the following:

a. Regional workshop on strengthening mechanisms for international cooperation on counter-terrorism, 2010
b. The Qatari Constitution upholds freedom of opinion and publication and forbids the extradition of political refugees.
c. The Code of Criminal Procedure contained in Act No. 23 of 2004 stipulates the conditions and procedures for extradition, which are in accordance with international laws and regulations. It also governs procedures for investigation under the authority of the Office of the Public Prosecutor, which is an independent investigative judicial authority.
d. Qatar acceded to the 1984 United Nations Convention against Torture by virtue of Amiri decree No. 27 of 2004.
e. Act No. 3 of 2004 on combating terrorism defines the conditions and duration of pre-trial detention under the authority of the Public Prosecutor, which is an independent judicial authority.
f. Act No. 38 of 2002 establishes the National Human Rights Committee, which aims to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to achieve the goals set forth in international conventions and covenants on human rights.
g. The Minister for the Interior has issued decision No. 26 of 2005 establishing the Department of Human Rights within the Ministry of the Interior.
h. By virtue of Amiri decree No. 56 of 2011, Qatar has established the Bureau for Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Russia

1. Sustained work is ongoing in support of the central coordinating role of the United Nations in the field of international counter-terrorism cooperation and implementation of Security Council resolutions, relevant universal conventions and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

2. The Russian Federation takes a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism that encompasses law enforcement and prevention activities, as well as efforts to eliminate conditions fostering the spread of terrorism. Measures are being taken to prevent the spread of religious and political extremism as a factor contributing to the terrorist threat. Work is under way to counter the propagation of terrorist and extremist ideas, including on the Internet, as well as the dissemination of materials advocating terrorist activity or defending or justifying such activity.

3. Accordingly, Federal Act No. 2124-1 of 27 December 1991 on the mass media has been amended, with certain websites classified legislatively as mass media outlets (either because they are registered as such or because they are characterized by a regular publication schedule).

4. Access to content on particular sites is restricted in cases where the courts deem that the material in question is extremist material. Since early 2012, there have been more than 600 cases of web content being deemed extremist and banned from distribution. One way of restricting access, introduced in November 2012, involves loading information into an automated information system called the Unified Register of domain names, website references and network addresses that enable identification of websites containing information whose circulation in the Russian Federation is prohibited.

5. Counter-terrorism measures include special regional programmes to increase ethnic and religious tolerance and address radicalization, particularly among young people. A particular focus is targeted work carried out at the local level with young people who are under the influence of radical ideology. Representatives of community organizations, respected religious figures and leaders of ethnic, cultural and youth organizations are increasingly engaging in such activity.

6. Conferences with both research and applied angle, workshops, panel discussions, youth forums and press conferences have been held, with civil society organizations participating. These events have served not only to provide alternatives to terrorist ideology within the media, but also to strengthen the public response to terrorism. A conference on the role of the mass media and the Internet in countering terrorism and the Ninth Specialized Forum on Contemporary Security Systems: Counter-terrorism (held in Krasnoyarsk) was hosted by the National Counter-Terrorism Committee.

7. National cultural policy implementation is ongoing, and work to preserve and develop the ethnic and cultural identities of the peoples of the Russian Federation is improving. In that context, there are activities to eliminate conditions that contribute to the spread of terrorism.

8. In close cooperation with civil society and regional and international human rights organizations, a special federal programme called Culture of Russia 2012-2018 is undertaking a coordinated set of activities that meet international human rights norms.

9. Similar work is being done on the Internet (see Internet portals culture.ru and histrf.ru), where the right to free expression of opinions is provided for, within legal requirements limiting the exercise of that right in order to prevent the propagation of racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

10. Also working to eliminate conditions that foster the spread of terrorism are a working group of the Committee for Community and Religious Organizations of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly

of the Russian Federation, the Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights of the Russian Federation, the Commission for Ethnic Relations and Freedom of Conscience of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation, and representatives of the scholarly and scientific communities, non-governmental organizations and other segments of civil society.

11. A State-wide counter-terrorism system is in operation. The National Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Federal Operational Headquarters are active in that sphere, working to coordinate the activity of the authorized counter-terrorism agencies and the Inter-Agency Commission to Counter Extremism in the Russian Federation, which was established to carry out Government counter-terrorism policy. The Inter-Agency Commission is headed by the Minister of Internal Affairs and includes a large number of heads of ministries and agencies outside the security sector that are responsible mainly for social, cultural, educational and regional policy.

12. Measures are being taken to prevent, identify and suppress terrorist crimes and track down individuals involved in organizing and committing them; identify and detain leaders and active members of unlawful armed groups; prevent and suppress planned terrorist acts; and counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes.

13. Thirty-three organizations that have been deemed extremist by the courts, as well as 19 that have been deemed terrorist, are now banned in the Russian Federation. Many of the entities listed are international transnational criminal organizations and cells thereof.

14. Specialized terrorism investigative units have been set up within the investigative agencies. Measures are being taken to furnish investigative units in a timely manner with a full range of special crime investigation technology and equipment, and work to upgrade investigators' skills is ongoing, as are activities to improve the quality of preliminary criminal investigations into terrorist and extremist crimes.

15. Joint inter-agency response teams made up of staff from the offices of the Federal Security Service and customs and internal affairs agencies have been set up in border areas. These teams are designed to identify and suppress the activities of international terrorist and extremist organizations and transnational criminal groups, and to cut off routes used for travel by foreign mercenaries, the smuggling of weapons, explosives and narcotic substances, and unlawful migration from countries contiguous with the Russian Federation.

16. Russian law enforcement agencies have carried out counter-terrorism operations to neutralize armed groups and their leaders. Several dozen foreign mercenaries belonging to international terrorist and extremist organizations have been detained and eliminated.

17. Improving work to counter the financing of terrorist activity and identify and eliminate sources and channels of financing for terrorism and extremism has been the object of special attention.

18. Any activity carried out in the territory of the Russian Federation by individuals involving furnishing or raising funds or providing financial services, sponsoring an organization, planning or committing one or more of the crimes covered in articles 205, 205.1, 205.2, 206, 208, 211, 220, 221,

277, 278, 279 and 360 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation or providing support to an already existing organized group, illegal armed gang or criminal association (organization) or to one being set up in order to commit one or more of the crimes enumerated is unlawful and subject to criminal prosecution.

19. There is in effect a list of organizations and individuals on whom there is information regarding their involvement in extremist or terrorist activity. Transactions involving funds or securities belonging to organizations or individuals on that list are prohibited. The most recent version of the list includes 81 organizations and 364 individuals (in accordance with Security Council resolutions) as well as 52 terrorist and extremist organizations whose activities are banned in the Russian Federation by a decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. The court has issued rulings ordering the dissolution of these organizations and prohibiting the activities of these individuals. Criminal proceedings have also been initiated against more than 2,500 individuals under articles of the Criminal Code on extremist and terrorist crimes.

20. Jointly with units of the Federal Financial Monitoring Service of the Russian Federation (Rosfinmonitoring) and the Federal Security Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is working to identify businesses suspected of furnishing financial support to illegal armed groups and investigate non-profit organizations involved in financing extremist and terrorist organizations.

21. Law enforcement agencies are taking measures to identify and cut off channels and sources of funding for terrorist activity. In 2012 and 2013, based on evidence from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, law enforcement agencies identified a channel for moving funds intended for terrorist activity into the Russian Federation.

22. During the first half of 2013, 28 criminal violations of article 205.1 of the Criminal Code were reported, of which 14 had to do with financing of terrorism, in the amount of 15,198,000 roubles and 1,003,500 United States dollars. Seven criminal violations of article 208.1 of the Criminal Code were reported, related to funding of illegal armed groups (in the Republic of Dagestan).

23. The comprehensive measures taken have reduced to some extent the destructive impact of extremist organizations and of officials in the North Caucasus who are ideologically and financially dependent on them. They have also forced proponents of Salafism to engage in dialogue with that segment of the Muslim clergy that is constructively inclined.

24. In accordance with its international obligations and national legislation, the Russian Federation provides a haven to foreign nationals and stateless individuals by granting them refugee status. In cases where there are serious grounds to suppose that the asylum-seeker has been involved in terrorist activity, refugee status or temporary or political asylum in the Russian Federation is not granted.

25. Persons who have received refugee status or temporary asylum in the Russian Federation and who use their legal status for the financing of terrorist activity or the planning, preparation or perpetration of a terrorist act, are held criminally liable in the Russian Federation and stripped of refugee status or temporary asylum.

26. Under Russian legislation, using refugee status or temporary or political asylum for purposes counter to section II, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is prohibited.

27. Work is ongoing to improve existing counter-terrorism legislation and bring it into alignment with international legal norms. Federal Act No. 208-FZ of 23 July 2013 amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation on securing facilities against terrorism went into effect on 22 October 2013. Conceptual definitions of securing facilities against terrorism are set forth therein. To expand the Government's organizational authority in the area of counter-terrorism, as set forth in article 5 of the Federal Counter-Terrorism Act, the Government of the Russian Federation has been granted the right to establish requirements for securing facilities (buildings, structures, installations and other facilities) against terrorism. In addition, the range of actors directly involved in counter-terrorism has been expanded. Federal Act No. 225-FZ amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation, which governs procedures for providing security on shipboard, in marine terminals and in seaport waters, was adopted on 23 July 2013. Relevant amendments were also made to the Federal Transport Security Act (No. 16-FZ of 9 February 2007), in regard to security requirements for transport infrastructure and vehicles.

28. The Criminal Code was amended in November 2013 by Federal Act 302-FZ of 2 November 2013 amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation in order to increase the effectiveness of measures related to the criminal prosecution of persons involved in terrorist activity. In accordance with this Act, undergoing training conducted for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activity is recognized as a separate crime (article 205.3 of the Criminal Code).

29. This provision and also those establishing criminal liability for setting up a terrorist organization (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization) (article 205.4 of the Criminal Code) or organizing the activity (participation in the activity) of a terrorist organization (article 205.5 of the Criminal Code), prohibit the establishment of terrorist facilities or training camps in the Russian Federation to plan and organize terrorist acts.

30. Federal Act No. 134-FZ amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation to address unlawful financial transactions was adopted on 28 June 2013 in order to implement Security Council resolutions and other international legal acts and to make federal legislation consistent with international norms on money-laundering, financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Act enshrines the right of investigative agencies to obtain confidential banking information, on the basis of a court decision, in the course of their investigations. The list of organizations that must meet the legal requirements on countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism has been expanded. Requirements for State registration of entities and entrepreneurs have been tightened, in order to address the use of fly-by-night companies to launder income from criminal acts and finance terrorism.

31. Amendments have been made to Federal Act No. 308-FZ of 8 November 2011 amending the Federal Act on the prevention of the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism in order to grant Rosfinmonitoring the right to request that organizations engaged in transactions involving monetary or other assets provide additional information on their clients' transactions, including on the movement of funds in respect of their accounts or deposits.

32. A legal regulatory mechanism for settlement of accounts using electronic funds has been created. It is implemented through the National Payments System Act (No. 161-FZ of 27 June 2011) and Federal Act No. 162-FZ of 27 June 2011 amending certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation related to adoption of the National Payments System Act, which govern the movement of electronic funds.

33. Ministries and agencies are actively involved in the implementation of measures designed to increase the effectiveness of international cooperation in countering terrorism and organized crime.

34. Counter-terrorism exercises are held regularly with foreign partners. Don-Antiterror-2012, an international operational and strategic counter-terrorism exercise, was organized by the National Counter-Terrorism Committee under the auspices of the Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

35. International demonstration exercises that made use of nuclear materials detection technology produced in the Russian Federation were conducted in September 2012 in Moscow Province, organized by stakeholder agencies and ministries of the Russian Federation as part of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. In the framework of the NATO-Russia Council, experts from the National Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Federal Security Service were involved in preparing and holding an international command post exercise in March 2012 to suppress a terrorist act in territorial waters. In November 2012, those same organizations were involved in the first stage of the international Vigilant Skies 2012 counter-terrorism exercise.

36. In accordance with article 10, of Federal Act No. 115-FZ of 7 August 2001, State agencies of the Russian Federation involved in anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism are cooperating with the relevant agencies of foreign States to collect information, conduct preliminary investigations and trials, and enforce court decisions. This activity is based on international treaties and inter-agency agreements. There are now 78 bilateral inter-agency agreements on anti-money-laundering, 39 of which also cover countering the financing of terrorism.

37. As part of the plenary meeting of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Working Group on Terrorist Financing in October 2013, the Russian Federation successfully presented its most recent report on progress to improve the national anti-money-laundering/combating the financing of terrorism system. The report was unanimously supported by all Working Group members. As a result, until the next round of mutual assessments, set for 2016, the Russian Federation is no longer subject to FATF monitoring. The Russian anti-money-laundering/combating the financing of terrorism system was thus essentially acknowledged as one of the world's most advanced.

38. Federal Act No. 3-FZ of 1 February 2013 ratifying the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism on Hosting the Secretariat of the Eurasian Group in the Russian Federation has been adopted.

39. Russian law enforcement participates regularly in the Fusion Task Force, a massive international project of the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to collect and analyse information on entities and individuals involved in international terrorism and extremism and the financing thereof.

40. Counter-terrorism issues are covered in the joint bilateral plans to address customs violations signed by the heads of customs agency law enforcement divisions on the basis of international agreements on mutual customs assistance and cooperation between the Russian Federation and foreign countries.

41. The Russian Federation supports the INTERPOL proposal on participation in I-Checkit, a project to verify the authenticity of citizens' documents against an INTERPOL database of lost and stolen documents.

42. There are contacts between the Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law Enforcement Organizations of States partnering with Russian law enforcement agencies and the counter-terrorism bodies of the United Nations. The Counter-Terrorism Committee has access to the unclassified information segment of the International Counter-Terrorism Database set up by the National Counter-Terrorism Committee.

43. In 2013, a regulation establishing a mechanism to protect the rights of individuals and entities wrongfully (erroneously) included in the list of organizations and individuals on whom there is information regarding their involvement in extremist or terrorist activity was introduced as part of Federal Act No. 115-FZ.

44. Security Council resolution 1452 (2002) and section D, paragraph 10, of the interpretive note to FATF Recommendation 6 provide that persons or entities whose financial and other assets are frozen may have access to funds necessary to cover so-called basic expenses, including food, medications and medical care, taxes, insurance and utilities; consequently, a legislative mechanism has been set up to pay out humanitarian assistance to individuals in cases where decisions are taken, for various reasons, to freeze their financial and other assets.

45. As part of efforts to improve the management of compensation for damages occasioned by a terrorist act or during lawful actions to suppress a terrorist act, the Government adopted Decision No. 517 of 20 June 2013 amending the rules for disbursing grants from the reserve fund of the Government of the Russian Federation to prevent and respond to emergencies and natural disasters. Under the Decision, the amount of financial assistance provided in cases of property loss.

Singapore

1. Singapore is highly committed to the fight against terrorism and has developed a robust strategy built on a well-organised network of government agencies working in partnership with commercial and private parties. Singapore consistently supports regional and international cooperation to counter this global threat.

Approach to Preventing and Combating Terrorism

2. Singapore is fully cognisant that to be effective, the fight against terrorism has to be comprehensive and multi-pronged. Domestically, the Internal Security Act (ISA) is used to pre-emptively neutralise threats to national security. It has proven effective in addressing the threat of terrorism. For example, the arrests of members of the Singapore branch of the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) under the ISA thwarted terrorist attacks

planned against foreign establishments in Singapore. Sustained operations against the JI network and the detention of many of its members under the ISA have effectively neutralised the group in Singapore.

3. Domestic activities in disrupting terrorist activities are supplemented by strong intelligence coordination and international cooperation. Singapore's security, intelligence and law enforcement agencies actively nurture and sustain relationships with their counterparts in the region and beyond to restrict the potential space in which a terrorist can act, thus preventing terrorist attacks and crippling terrorist networks which are often transnational in nature.

4. Border control security measures have been implemented at all the entry and exit points to prevent the entry of terrorists and the smuggling in of weapons and explosives into Singapore. These include stringent checks on travellers, vehicles, baggage and cargo at sea, air and land checkpoints, increased patrols and deterrence measures at the checkpoints and along the coastline.

5. The protection of at-risk buildings is another critical component of Singapore's strategy to reduce the vulnerability of potential targets to terrorist attacks. A key approach is the security-by-design process, where building owners and operators are able to incorporate security features and considerations during the building design and construction phase, as well as during major renovation works.

6. Another critical component involves effective contingency planning and consequence management should an incident occur. Singapore has developed plans for conventional terrorist scenarios such as bomb explosions and aircraft or ship hijacking, as well as non-conventional threats such as chemical, biological and radiological terrorism. A crisis management mechanism has also been established to handle such events. Exercises involving the community are also regularly conducted to test our national response capabilities and coordination of multi-agencies to respond to different scenarios.

7. In a multi-racial and multi-religious society such as Singapore's, we must ensure that our social cohesion is not eroded by fomenting suspicion and mistrust between the different communities. A cornerstone of our approach is therefore the sustained engagement of the public and the community in building community ties and resilience. For example, Singapore's Community Engagement Programme builds strong networks of trust among the various racial and religious communities in Singapore, so that our social fabric stays intact in the aftermath of any crisis. Another example is the Security Outreach Programme which seeks to raise the vigilance and awareness of the community, reaching out to people from all walks of life to sensitise them to the terrorist threat, educate them on good security practices and encourage them to take ownership of the security of Singapore.

8. The Government supports and collaborates with community groups and individuals on counter-ideology programmes to de-legitimise extreme rhetoric purveyed by radical ideologues. This mitigates the susceptibility of impressionable Singaporean youths to terrorist ideology. For example, the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG) was formed by a group of respected religious teachers and scholars who volunteered to work with the Government in its counter-ideology efforts. RRG provides religious counselling for terrorist detainees and their families. They have also held public talks to educate Singaporean Muslims on the dangers of extremist ideas, given media interviews, written articles and produced publications to combat radical teachings. RRG has a website and a Facebook page to further widen the reach of its counter-ideological message among Internet-savvy Singaporeans. The Harmony

Centre, opened by the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore (MUIS) in 2006, also spreads the message of inter-communal and interfaith understanding. The Harmony Centre holds exhibitions on Islam and hosts inter-faith seminars and forums for leaders of various religions to come together and gain a better understanding of one another's religions, beliefs and practices.

9. To address the threat of self-radicalisation among youths, the Ministry of Home Affairs works closely with the Ministry of Education and educational institutions in organising seminars and dialogue sessions to raise awareness of the terrorism threat and the importance of social cohesion. Such collaboration has resulted in the incorporation of counter-terrorism or counter-ideology initiatives into selective curricula. Singaporean youths pursuing religious studies abroad are also encouraged to enrol in pre-departure programmes organised by MUIS' Students' Resource Development Secretariat so as to sensitise the students to the dangers of extremist influences abroad.

Implementing/Participating in International/Regional Initiatives

10. Singapore has consistently given full support and cooperation to the UN and its member states in the fight against terrorism. Singapore is party to ten out of the thirteen UN conventions against terrorism, and is working to ratify/accede to the remaining three (CPPNM, ICSANT and SUAFPCS).

11. Singapore has enacted domestic legislation to enable law enforcement agencies to take swift and effective action against terrorists, terrorist entities and their supporters, including persons providing funds for terrorist activities. To counter terrorism financing (TF) in Singapore and to give effect to the UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act (TSOFA) was introduced in 2002. Apart from criminalising TF, the TSOFA also empowers Singapore authorities to seize and forfeit terrorist assets. To strengthen the deterrent effect, the TSOFA was amended in August 2013 to raise the maximum penalties for TF offences to S$500,000 for individuals, and S$1 million for entities. In addition, the amended TSOFA makes it an offence to disclose information that is likely to prejudice the investigation of a TF offence, and protects informers against disclosure and discovery during legal proceedings.

12. Singapore also enacted the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (MACMA) to enable Singapore authorities to provide mutual legal assistance (MLA) to other jurisdictions on a variety of serious crimes, including terrorist financing. The MACMA was amended in 2006 to remove the requirement of a bilateral Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty before MLA can be provided, as long as the requesting party provided a minimal undertaking of reciprocity.

13. To give effect to Singapore's international obligations in counter-terrorism, the following laws have been enacted as well:

i. The Arms and Explosives (Amendment) Act;
ii. The Terrorism (Suppression of Bombing) Act;
iii. The Internationally Protected Persons Act;
iv. The Hostage-Taking Act;
v. The Hijacking of Aircraft and Protection of Aircraft and International Airports Act; and
vi. The Maritime Offences Act.

14. Singapore is party to the UNTOC. As part of our continuing efforts to tackle new and emerging transnational crime threats, Singapore is working with INTERPOL to establish the Interpol Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore, which will be operationalised in 2014. Singapore is also a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) since 1991 and was rated at least "Largely Compliant" for all nine of the FATF Special Recommendations on counter-terrorism during our last Mutual Evaluation in 2008.

15. Singapore's Inter-Ministry Committee on Terrorism also works closely with the UN Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) to provide regular reports on the measures that have been taken to implement the UNSCR 1373. These include hosting a visit by the CTED in March 2009 to provide members with a better understanding of the progress that Singapore has made in ratifying and implementing the international legal instruments on counter-terrorism and to share Singapore's best practices in dealing with terrorism. We have since completed a stock-take of measures to implement UNSCR 1373 and have provided our comments to the CTED's 2010 and 2011 Preliminary Implementation Assessment Report on Singapore.

16. Singapore actively supports and participates in counter-terrorism initiatives undertaken by regional fora such as ASEAN, ASEM and APEC. Our contributions include mechanisms to enable cross-border exchange of information and intelligence sharing, and capacity building.

17. Singapore stands guided by the *ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism* and is a firm supporter of instruments adopted by the ASEAN Dialogue Partners to enhance cooperation on counter-terrorism (e.g. the *MOU on ASEAN-China Cooperation in Non-Traditional Security Issues* and the *Joint Declarations on Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism*). Singapore was the first ASEAN country to sign and ratify the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT) in 2007, and has also adopted the ASEAN Comprehensive Plan of Action on Counter-Terrorism which serves to implement the ACCT.

Spain

1. Spain approved the "National Security Strategy", which identifies terrorism as one of the greatest threats for people's lives and security, and includes a series of strategic action lines in order to counter this threat. In line with this goal, Spain has adopted a series of comprehensive actions to combat terrorism, through a Strategy against International Terrorism and Radicalisation, and different plans focusing on counter-terrorist prevention and protection, on combating radicalisation, on combating the financing of international terrorism, and on combating the dissemination of extremist messages over the internet.

2. Related to this Strategy, Spain is drafting a practical methodology for detecting radicalisation hotspots. Work is under way to produce a Periodic Report on radicalisation in Spain, so that it may provide accurate knowledge about this phenomenon, enable a comprehensive view of its development and evolution, and become a useful information tool in addressing this threat from the standpoint of prevention.

3. Spain has continued to sign bilateral agreements to combat organised crime, which include collaboration on counter-terrorist issues. Since 2012 Spain has signed agreements in this regard with Côte d'Ivoire, Moldova, Panama and Uzbekistan.

4. Spain considers the multilateral framework, and in particular the United Nations, an effective and fully legitimate means for providing a long-term response to the threat of terrorism. Our country upholds the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* and the principles included therein, as well as the *European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, as the supporting pillars of its approach to combating terrorism.

United Nations and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF):

5. In recent years, Spain has contributed to the funding of CTITF, addressing its contributions mainly to the Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism. Contributions have also been made to the Working Group on Preventing and Resolving Conflict, and to the CTITF's general budget. Spain promotes adopting a legally-binding international standard, one that is universal in nature and specifically aimed at protecting the rights of victims of terrorism. Moreover, Spain is committed to the efforts to reach an agreement regarding the Global Convention against Terrorism.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

6. In April 2013, the UNODC and Spain signed a memorandum of understanding in order to establish a framework that would facilitate even closer cooperation. Through this memorandum, Spain offers to provide technical assistance to projects being implemented by the UNODC concerning the prevention of international terrorism, as well as the prevention of the social and health problems generated by drugs, combating corruption, and combating illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. Also in April 2013, and in collaboration with Spain's Permanent Mission, a photo exhibition and an event concerning victims of terrorism was organised at the United Nations headquarters in Vienna.

Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF):

7. Spain has played an especially outstanding role in defending victims of terrorism in the Forum. Proof of this was the organisation of the "High-Level Conference on Victims of Terrorism" held in Madrid in July 2012. This Conference led to the adoption of a "Madrid Declaration" and later of a "Victims of Terrorism Action Plan", aimed at defending and protecting the rights of victims and at promoting their role in the fight against violent extremism. In September 2013, and also at Spain's initiative, all the GCTF member countries adopted the "Memorandum on Good Practices for Assistance to Victims of Terrorism Immediately after the Attack and in Criminal Proceedings". Afterwards, in October 2013, a workshop was held in Madrid on the "role of religious scholars and other experts in deradicalisation in prisons".

Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT):

8. From September 2010 to May 2013, Spain played a leading role in the framework of the *Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism* (GICNT), as Coordinator of the *Implementation and Assessment Group* (IAG). During its mandate, Spain collaborated in launching the GICNT's three working groups (on nuclear detection, on nuclear forensics, and on response and mitigation), and in the consolidation of a regular and effective programme of activities for the prevention of and response to nuclear terrorism. In February 2013, the IAG's Mid-Year Meeting was held in Madrid.

European Union:

9. Spain participates in the implementation of the *EU's counter-terrorism programme in the Sahel*. This is a regional project aimed at strengthening structures to combat terrorism in the Sahel countries (Niger, Mali and Mauritania), and at creating regional cooperation networks articulated mainly around the "Sahelian Security College". Moreover, the Spanish Civil Guard led the "West Sahel" project, which encompassed Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, and focused on introducing new technologies in border control and in the training of officers. Also worth mentioning is Spanish participation in the EUCAP Sahel Civilian Mission, dedicated to strengthening Niger's capacities in combating terrorism and organised crime, as well as the bilateral counter-terrorism cooperation being carried out by Spain with North African and Sahel countries.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE):

10. On 17 and 18 September 2013, Spain sponsored a workshop held in Málaga on counter-terrorism cooperation in the Mediterranean Basin, in collaboration with France and Switzerland. This event, co-organised by the OSCE and the UNODC, was mainly aimed at promoting expert debate on the effective exchange of operational information on terrorists and terrorist networks, their current situation, and the needs and challenges in this regard.

The African Union (AU) and the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT):

11. In recent years, Spain has been collaborating with the African Union fundamentally on two pillars: the pillar of peace and security, and the pillar of development, cooperation and integration. In 2013, a line on "Continental capacity-building for preventing and combating terrorism" was incorporated, which included activities with an overall budget of more than €750,000. Some of these activities are linked to the *African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism* (ACSRT). Also in the African continent, Spain has supported, with a million euros, the *Serendi Project* in Somalia, focused on rehabilitating former Al Shabaab combatants.

Sweden

1. Sweden is convinced that terrorism can only be countered effectively using means and aims that have a place in an open and democratic society based on the rule of law. International law, including human rights, must be respected nationally and internationally. The principles, objectives and direction for Sweden's counter-terrorism work are presented in the updated national counter terrorism strategy

from 2012. The strategy is structured around issues of preventing, pursuing and preparing, which corresponds to the structure of the Plan of Action in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Preventing the spread of terrorism in Sweden

2. The responsibility of law enforcement agencies for preventing and combating terrorism is focused on the activities carried out by people in Sweden that threaten security, rather than on the arguments and ideas that are used as grounds and justifications for these activities. Therefore the task goes beyond traditional law enforcement measures.

3. In 2011, the Government adopted an action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism with the overarching aim to safeguard and strengthen democracy and to make society more resistant to violence-promoting extremism. The measures presented in the strategy focus on early prevention of radicalization leading to all forms of violence-promoting extremism. Awareness-raising at all levels in society through multi stakeholder cooperation is a central component of the action plan. Efforts focusing on youth, schools and civil society, including media literacy, democracy-promotion and support to individuals wishing to defect from violent extremist groups are also central. The action plan further emphasizes the value of an open and free society. Open and democratic societies with free flows of information are better equipped to withstand propaganda and misleading information. Schools are natural places to reach young people. In 2011, the Swedish Parliament adopted a new Education Act that clarifies the responsibility of schools for communicating democratic values. The Government also provides funding for organizations that conduct activities in opposition to discrimination, racism and similar forms of intolerance.

4. The Swedish Security Service and other parts of the Swedish Police have a central role in preventive work. Activities intended to build trust and establish contacts are a natural part of police crime-prevention work. The Security Service has long-established dialogue activities intended to build trust and good relations between different organizations and parts of society.

Combating terrorism in Sweden

5. The Swedish Security Service is responsible for countering terrorist offences and other terrorist crimes. The Police are responsible for making relevant contributions to the law enforcement work. All agencies in the justice system must be equipped to conduct modern and effective activities that are in line with our fundamental rights and freedoms. The Government has successively increased the financial resources of the Swedish Security Service and other parts of the Swedish Police, partly to improve specifically the capability to pursue terrorist attacks.

6. The Counter-Terrorism Cooperative Council, established in 2005, brings together the agencies that have important functions in the fight against terrorism. The Swedish Security Service leads the work of the Counter-Terrorism Cooperative Council, whose task is to better coordinate the activities of these agencies and to coordinate the exchange of information. The Council has therefore produced an inter-agency action plan in order to make their work more effective. At present the Counter-Terrorism Cooperative Council includes 14 agencies, among them for example the Swedish Coast Guard, the Swedish Migration Board, the Swedish Customs and the Civil Contingencies Agency.

7. In recent years, action has been taken to make Swedish government agencies more effective in work to pursue the financing of terrorism. The resources of the Financial Intelligence Unit of the National Criminal Police have increased; the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority has been given broader possibilities of intervening and imposing sanctions.

Sweden's international counter-terrorism engagement

8. Sweden's general action to combat poverty; develop stable democracies; prevent and solve conflicts; and strengthen human rights and the idea of the rule of law as a functioning social system can contribute to preventing terrorism. International cooperation is an important precondition for counter-terrorism and Sweden actively supports further and extended cooperation. The Swedish Security Service does not only act to prevent attacks in Sweden or against Swedish interests but is also engaged in the global efforts to counter terrorism and has assisted other countries in preventing attacks.

9. The participation of Swedish civilian agencies and the Armed Forces in international peace-support operations is an important tool to counter international terrorism. Our involvement in Afghanistan is of particular importance and Sweden participates in the operations of the international community by providing both civilian and military resources.

10. The Swedish Radiation Safety Authority operates in certain countries on strengthening institutions and public authorities that are responsible for the control of nuclear and radioactive material, including through projects intended to discover illegal trade in radioactive and nuclear material.

11. Sweden places special emphasis on supporting countries in particularly vulnerable regions and engages in capacity-building measures focused on the rule of law in cases concerning terrorist crimes. This has taken place in the form of bilateral projects and projects with the EU as well as through support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – Terrorism Prevention Branch (UNODC/TPB). Sweden has made voluntary contributions to Counter-Terrorism International Task Force (CTITF) and to the working group on Protecting Human Rights While Countering Terrorism, where Sweden is the largest donor. Sweden is looking forward to continue its excellent cooperation with the CTITF.

Switzerland

1. Within the reporting period Switzerland has mobilized important resources and expertise in support of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy. Switzerland has sponsored or co-sponsored several UN projects at the international and regional levels. It has also supported the activity and initiatives of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), with a special emphasis to foster a close relationship of the GCTF with the UN and other regional organizations. In 2014, Switzerland will chair the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), with the view of ensuring a particular focus on the importance of the implementation of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy.

Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

2. In June 2013, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and Switzerland organized the second "International Meeting of National Counter-Terrorism Focal Points", with a focus on the regional cooperation and the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

3. Switzerland is contributing to the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) with an annual core contribution of CHF 10 million, and to the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) with a core contribution of CHF 9.66 million in 2012.

4. Resort to intercultural mediators/translators and to better socialized religions scholars will be reinforced in Switzerland in certain domains of everyday life where interreligious or intercultural frictions could appear.

5. Switzerland is co-sponsoring the OSCE Guidebook "Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT): A Community Policing Approach".

Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

6. Since April 2012, fourteen requests for mutual legal assistance have been submitted to Switzerland in the context of violent radical Islamism, separatist organizations, extreme left-wing and right-wing terrorism. Six requests were carried out and one was partially denied. Remaining requests are in the process of being carried out. Switzerland has submitted seven requests for mutual legal assistance to six States in the context of violent radical Islamism, separatist organizations and extreme left-wing terrorism. Four requests were carried out and three are in the process of being carried out.

7. The Office of the Attorney General of the Swiss Confederation, together with the Federal Criminal Police, has conducted several inquiries against individuals suspected of membership in and support of a criminal organization with a terrorist background. Investigations have especially been conducted against several residents of Switzerland suspected of supporting violent jihadist organizations through financial activities and organizing trips to training centers for terrorism. Investigations are also being conducted against different individuals linked to propagandist activities on the internet. Moreover, Switzerland investigated two ethno-nationalist organizations. In one case the proceedings focus on cadres of an organization active in Switzerland and charged with (inter alia) participation in a criminal organization, money laundering, extortion and coercion. Since 2011, both the Federal Office of Police and the Federal Intelligence Service have enhanced their capabilities to monitor and prosecute Internet jihadism calling for violence. Investigations have been conducted into websites either hosted in Switzerland or misused by Swiss-based supporters of the violent jihadist movement.

8. As other European countries, Switzerland is increasingly affected by travel movements with a violent jihadist context. In 2012, the case of a traveler of Jordanian origin resident in Switzerland could be confirmed. Swiss authorities issued an entry ban against the man, who had travelled to eastern Africa. The Swiss prosecution authorities have investigated several other cases of individuals suspected of joining terrorist groups abroad.

9. The Money Laundering Reporting Office Switzerland (MROS), i.e. the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), receives notifications from financial intermediaries in relation to suspicions of financing of terrorism. In 2012 MROS received 15 notifications from financial intermediaries in relation to suspicions of financing of terrorism. 14 of them were transmitted to law enforcement authorities.

10. In 2013 the Federal Act on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Financial Sectorfn1 has been modified. MROS obtained more competencies on the national and inter-national level. Furthermore, the Federal Council decided to increase MROS staff from 10 to 15. The new employees will start in January 2014.

11. In extradition proceedings in 2012 against a European cadre of the PKK youth organization, two sub-organizations of the PKK conducting terrorist activities, the "People's Defence Forces" (HPG) and the "Kurdistan Freedom Falcons" (TAK), were criminalized by the Federal Courts, according to art. 260ter of the Swiss Criminal Code.

12. The "UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition" (Firearms Protocol) entered into force in Switzerland on 27 December 2012.

13. On 11 September 2012, Switzerland signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of 16 May 2005.

14. In 2012 and 2013, Switzerland organized capacity building seminars drawing up to 65 participants from 18 countries, focusing on anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CTF) in the ECOWAS member States and Maghreb countries. Each year, a non-binding set of recommendations in the fields of cash-transactions, capacities and policies of regulatory agencies, currency disclosure/declaration systems, etc. was compiled. Since 2012, Switzerland is supporting Regional workshops organized by CTED concerning "asset freezing mechanism required by Security Council resolutions", in order to identify challenges, technical assistance needs and share best practices. From 2011 to 2013, Switzerland supported three regional workshops organized by CTED on the prevention of the abuse of the non-profit sector (NPO) to finance terrorism, to raise awareness about the pertinent standards and best practices.

Measures to build State's capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

15. Switzerland has conducted increased security assistance and counter-terrorism capacity building programs in different countries and regions, in particular Central Asia, West and North Africa, the Middle East and the Balkans. It has primarily conducted and is currently engaged in activities related to AML/CFT, the establishment of FIUs, border security, critical infrastructure protection, legislative assistance, security sector reform, human rights training for law enforcement officials and further areas in which Switzerland had relevant expertise.

16. In February 2012, Switzerland hosted a conference between the members of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) the United Nations (UN) and regional and sub-regional organizations.

17. Switzerland co-sponsored a Conference on special investigation techniques hosted by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, in close co-operation with the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the League of Arab States.

Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

18. Switzerland continues to allocate funds for the protection and promotion of human rights and pluralistic civil societies in "Arab spring countries".

19. Switzerland finances a Study on the impact of counter-terrorism laws on both humanitarian action and donorship with the Counter-Terrorism and Humanitarian Engagement of Harvard University (300,000 CHF 2012-2014).

20. In October 2013, Switzerland sponsored and hosted in Geneva the launch event of the joint CTED/UNODC initiative on "Effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law": the objective of the initiative is to promote inter-agency cooperation and effective criminal justice procedures against terrorism.

21. In a letter sent to the Security Council in November 2012, Switzerland, together with ten other Member States, presented proposals aimed at strengthening the competences of the Ombudsperson of the 1267 Committee and enhancing fair and transparent procedures. Those proposals were to a large extent incorporated in Resolution 2083 (2012). Switzerland, together with the Like-Minded Group, continues to work towards the improvement of the Ombudsperson proceedings, in particular with regard to the planned renewal of the 1267 Regime in June 2014.

Turkey

1. Turkey perceives the United Nations as the main platform for promoting a united stance against terrorism and in that context attaches significant importance to the full, integrated and timely implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. As such, Turkey firmly adheres to the pillars of the Strategy. In this framework, Turkey would like to draw the attention to the following areas:

- Turkey believes that it is equally important to understand and address the conditions in which violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism may flourish.

- A comprehensive approach which is firmly grounded in the rule of law and respect for human rights is the only effective way to counter terrorism.

- Experiences reveal that success to combating terrorism also requires engaging regional organizations, governments and other relevant regional stakeholders.

- Empowering communities and building their resilience to violent extremism through collaboration and capacity-building should be part of our strategies.

Security Cooperation

2. Within the period of this report, Turkish law enforcement and judicial authorities continued their efforts to carry out investigations and prosecutions with regard to terrorist activities and remained in close cooperation with their international partners. They have also organized several training programs pertaining to counter-terrorism issues (2nd Pillar/3rd Article).

3. As of 2013, Turkey has bilateral agreements in the field of security cooperation, fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime with almost 70 countries (2nd Pillar/5th Article).

4. Moreover, since June 2012, Financial Crimes Investigation Board of the Republic of Turkey signed bilateral cooperation MoUs on information exchange in regard to countering financing of terrorism and money laundering with the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Malaysia, Kosovo, Russian Federation, Philippines, South Africa, Germany, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Denmark, Saudi Arabia and Morocco (2nd Pillar/5th Article).

5. Between 1997-2013, Turkish National Police organized training programmes to a total of 20,327 foreign law enforcement officials of 54 countries mainly from Africa, Middle East and Central Asia.

6. In 2012-2013, 504 officials from 11 countries were provided training in CT related subjects by Turkish National Police.

Legal Framework

7. In order to align its countering financing of terrorism legislation with the relevant international conventions and instruments, Turkey put into place the new Countering Financing of Terrorism Law in February 2013 and its Implementing Regulation in May 2013. The Law and its Implementing Regulation regulate the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), without any delay, through the decision of the Council of Ministers. The adoption of this new legislation is an important step by all standards, as it brings significant amendments to the Turkish anti-terrorism legislation and introduces a mechanism of asset freezing as foreseen by the Financial Action Task Force. The law also regulates asset freezing requests made by foreign countries and requests that will be made by Turkey to other countries (2nd Pillar/10th Article).

8. With the recent amendments made in Counter-Terrorism Law, reforms have been made in regard to the freedom of expression and freedom of press (4th Pillar/2nd Article).

CapacityBuilding Activities

9. Turkey is actively engaged in capacity-building efforts around the World, particularly in the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan, Central Asia and North Africa (3rd Pillar).

10. Turkey has taken an active and exemplary role in raising awareness of the acute situation in Somalia and has announced a comprehensive aid package for that country. Its policy is based on a holistic strategy that envisages promoting awareness-raising, extending humanitarian assistance, carrying out development

and infrastructure projects, supporting the political reconciliation and democratization process and devising appropriate capacity-building programmes in the security/military field. Turkey's approach also encouraged other actors to engage more actively in Somalia (1st Pillar/1st and 5th Articles).

11. Turkey also gives great importance to capacity-building of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) through the implementation of training programmes that cover a wide range of subjects including basic training on different aspects of countering terrorism.

12. Turkey supports the programmes/projects of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime regarding South-East Europe, Afghanistan and Central Asia, to which she makes an annual contribution of 800.000 US Dollars (3rd Pillar/1st Article).

13. Turkey also provides to South-East European Law Enforcement Center an annual contribution of €97,600.

14. Turkish law enforcement and judicial bodies as well as public institutions have organized several conferences and training programmes on various aspects of terrorism[10] (3rd Pillar/2nd Article).

15. Within the period of this Report, the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), an informal and consultative global platform dedicated to complement the work of the United Nations and to uphold the ideals of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, has undertaken various capacity-building workshops, seminars and meetings and adopted reference documents related to development and implementation of tools for addressing terrorism and violent extremism (1st Pillar/1st Article; 3rd Pillar/4th Article).

16. Turkey as the Co-Chair of the GCTF took the lead in the development of the "Ankara Memorandum on Good Practices for a Multi-Sectoral Approach to Countering Violent Extremism" which is drawn up to be a reference document to governments in preparation of their policies/programs in countering violent extremism (1st Pillar/6th Article).

17. Turkey also actively contributes to the efforts put for the development of the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law which aims to provide rule of law and human rights based training to criminal justice officials and parliamentarians, on the development and use of legal frameworks, policies, good practices, and procedures in countering terrorism and related criminal activity. The Institute, when it becomes operative will endeavor to focus on strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to prevent and respond to terrorism, in particular for interested countries in North, West, and East Africa (4th Pillar/2nd and 4th Articles).

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[10] To name of few: "5th International Symposium on Terrorism and Transnational Crime" in Antalya on 6-8 December 2013 organized by International Center for Terrorism and Transnational Crime; "South-East Europe Workshop on the Links Between Terrorism and Organized Crime" in Antalya on 4-5 November 2013, organized by Turkish National Police, SELEC, RCC, RACVIAC and CTED; "International Conference on National and International Coordination in Counter-Terrorism" in Istanbul on 24-25 October 2013 organized by Under-secretariat of Public Order and Security and the Council of Europe; 25th Meeting of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Terrorism in Istanbul on 23-24 October 2013 hosted by Under-secretariat of Public Order and Security ; "International Symposium on the Balance Between Freedom and Security in Fighting Against Terrorism" in Istanbul on 30-31 October 2013 organized by the Justice Academy of Turkey.

International Legal Framework

18. Since June 2012, Turkey has become State Party to the following international agreements:

- Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (entered into force on July 1. 2012) (Introduction/Article 2.a.).

- Agreement on Illicit Traffic by Sea, implementing article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (entered into force on June 1, 2013) (Introduction/Article 2.a.).

- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism is awaiting ratification at the Turkish Grand National Assembly (entered into force on October 24, 2012) (Introduction/Article 2.a.).

Fight against Terrorism

19. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to United Nations Security Resolution 1526 (2004) paid a visit to Turkey in November 2013 (2nd Pillar/15th Article).

20. Turkey implements a comprehensive set of measures in combating terrorism. These measures are implemented with full respect for the rule of law and the relevant international human rights conventions. Despite recent provocative statements from the ethnic separatist terrorist organization PKK/KONGRA-GEL(KCK) circles, Turkey continues the process that aims at putting an end to the armed terrorist attacks and the activities of the PKK terrorist organization. Comprehensive reform package that was announced in September 2013 is also expected to positively affect the ongoing process. Within this process, Turkey aims to disarm the PKK and bring an end to its terrorist violence. This will provide the suitable environment for legitimate politics in a system of democracy (4th Pillar/2nd Article).

21. Turkey also fights against the activities of DHKP/C which is a revolutionary left terrorist organization and is responsible for the killings of 365 persons including high-level officials and politicians as well as 4 foreign nationals. It has intensified its activities and terrorist attacks since June 2012, killing 4, wounding 13. Turkey was hit by DHKP/C suicide bomber who attacked the US Embassy in Ankara on 1 February 2013. On 19 March 2013, buildings of the ruling Justice and Development Party and the Ministry of Justice were targeted by the DHKP/C. The law enforcement operations and judicial processes continue regarding these attacks. Turkey asked for extraditions for the members of DHKP/C and MLKP, a revolutionary left terrorist organization, from the countries where they are known to reside (2nd Pillar/ 2nd and 3rd Articles).

22. Turkish Embassy in Somalia was attacked by Al-Shabab. The law enforcement and judicial processes continue in regard to this attack.

23. Turkey was hit by hideous terrorist attacks in Cilvegözü border check-point in February and Reyhanlı, Hatay in May 2013. The law enforcement and judicial processes continue in regard to these attacks.

24. Turkey continues to counter Al-Qaida and groups associated with it. One of the suspects of 2003 Istanbul bombings was extradited by Iraq on October 9, 2012. The case is pending before the court.

25. Turkey further continues to counter Al-Qaida affiliated groups and individuals listed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), including those which enhanced their presence in regions neighboring Turkey due to the crisis in Syria.

26. Since June 2012, 31 foreign nationals who were suspected of being affiliated with international terrorist activities were deported.

Ukraine

Plan of Action in Ukraine

1. The adoption in Ukraine of the provisions of the Strategy and its Plan of Action has taken place through the following legislation:

Regarding the condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations (paragraph 1 of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Plan of Action)

2. Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations is reflected in Ukraine's criminal legislation, which codifies crimes connected with terrorism in six articles of section IX, entitled "crimes against the security of society", a dedicated section of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, specifically:

Article 258, "Terrorist act".
Article 258-1: "Involvement in the commission of a terrorist act".
Article 258-2: "Public incitement to the commission of a terrorist act".
Article 258-3: "Formation of a terrorist group or terrorist organization".
Article 258-4: "Assisting in the commission of a terrorist act".
Article 258-5: "Financing of terrorism".

3. Similarly, Article 209-1, "Intentional violation of legislation on the prevention and combating of the legalization (laundering) of proceeds of crime and of the financing of terrorism", special section VII of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, entitled "Economic crimes, also deals with this issue.

4. It should be noted that, in implementation of the European Union Visa Liberalisation Action Plan for Ukraine, the possibility will be open from 1 September 2014 to take criminal action against legal persons (in the form of liquidation) if their officers have committed any of the crimes referred to in articles 258 to 258-5 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Act No. 314 of 23 May 2013).

5. One of Ukraine's foremost international obligations in connection with the United Nations is to implement global security standards and to assimilate all the components of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in full and in a balanced manner.

6. In April 2013, Decree No. 230 of the President of Ukraine approved a counter-terrorism policy outline aimed at securing effective implementation of State counter-terrorism policy by developing and executing a package of measures to detect and eliminate the causes and circumstances leading to terrorism.

7. Accordingly, Ukraine now has in force an Act on Combating Terrorism (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") which details the legal and logistical basis for countering this dangerous phenomenon, the powers and responsibilities of State authorities, groups of individuals and organizations, officials and the public in this regard, and arrangements for coordinating their efforts and for providing legal and social protection for those involved in combating terrorism.

Regarding Ukraine's accession to the existing international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism in all its manifestations (paragraph 2(a) of the Plan of Action):

8. The requirements of international documents, particularly Security Council resolutions, are invariably taken into account during the preparation and drafting of Ukrainian legislation. Article 9, section 1, of the Constitution of Ukraine provides that international agreements in force that the Verkhovna Rada has agreed should be binding are part of the national legislation of Ukraine. With the aim of furthering effective international counter-terrorism cooperation, Ukraine has to date ratified acts including the following:

- The European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ETS N 90).
- The Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), of 8 June 1977.
- The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.
- The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
- The Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.
- The Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism.
- The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;

9. Ukraine has also acceded to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, having signed it on 12 December 2000 and ratified it by means of Act No. 1433-IV of 4 February 2004. Furthermore, Ukraine and its Government have signed more than 165 international and intergovernmental agreements and protocols relating to counter-terrorism.

Regarding implementation of General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism and on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (paragraph 2(b) of the Plan of Action):

10. Ukraine implements all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism and on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. In particular, the Government is taking action to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) of

28 September 2001, 1388 (2002) of 15 January 2002 and 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002, aiming to prohibit the use of Ukrainian territory by international terrorist organizations and to comply with the sanctions regime applied to Al-Qaeda and the Afghan Taliban movement.

Regarding the prohibition of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts, the prevention of such conduct and the prohibition of participation in the commission of a terrorist act (section I, paragraph 4, and section II, paragraph 1, of the Plan of Action):

11. Incitement to commit terrorist acts, violence against natural persons or organizations and destruction of physical objects for terrorist purposes are qualified as terrorist activity in Ukraine (Article 1(8) of the Act). Counter-terrorism is based on the principle of no impunity for participation in terrorist activity (article 3(4) of the Act). Liability for the dangers to society represented by incitement to the commission of terrorist acts is provided for in article 258, paragraph 2, of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, regarding public incitement to the commission of a terrorist act. In addition, pursuant to article 26 and article 27, section 1, of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, a person inciting the commission of a premeditated crime (including a terrorist act) is an accomplice in that crime.

Regarding the establishment of national systems of assistance to victims of terrorism (section I, paragraph 8, of the Plan of Action):

12. Ukraine's Act on Combating Terrorism provides for the protection of the rights of individuals who have suffered as a result of a terrorist act, in the form of social rehabilitation, guarantees of State compensation for damage resulting from a terrorist act, and a State obligation to provide legal and social protection for individuals facilitating counter-terrorism.

Regarding prohibition of the financing of terrorism (section II, paragraph 1, of the Plan of Action):

13. State policy to prevent and counteract the legalization (laundering) of proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism is implemented by the State Department of Financial Monitoring. The Act on measures to prevent and counteract the legalization (laundering) of proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism regulates issues connected with the financial monitoring system; financial transactions subject to compulsory monitoring; the responsibilities, functions and rights of the State Department of Financial Monitoring and international cooperation in this field.

14. Criminal liability for the financing of terrorism and for premeditated violation of the requirements of the legislation on preventing and counteracting the legalization (laundering) of proceeds of crime is provided for in Criminal Code article 258, paragraph 5, on the financing of terrorism and Criminal Code article 209, paragraph 1, on premeditated violation of the requirements of the legislation on preventing and counteracting the legalization (laundering) of proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism.

Regarding prohibition of the use of Ukrainian territory for terrorist installations or training camps, or for the preparation of organization of terrorist acts (section II, paragraph 1, of the Plan of Action):

15. Pursuant to article 25 of the Act on Combating Terrorism, persons aiding and abetting terrorist activity, in particular those using Ukrainian territory to provide training for the preparation or commission

of terrorist acts or terrorism-related crimes against other States or against foreign nationals, will be held liable in accordance with the law. We take the view that such actions can have the hallmarks of preparation to commit crimes, as referred to in article 258 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Regarding international counter-terrorism cooperation and the apprehension, prosecution and extradition of persons guilty of terrorist acts (section II, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Plan of Action):

16. Article 542 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine provides that international cooperation in criminal proceedings means taking the necessary steps to furnish international legal assistance through the provision of documents, fulfilment of various procedural formalities, surrender of individuals who have committed crimes, temporary transfer of individuals, criminal investigation, transfer of sentenced persons and enforcement of sentences. International agreements entered into by Ukraine may provide for forms of cooperation in criminal proceedings other than those provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. In the absence of an international agreement, international legal assistance or another form of cooperation may be provided in response to a request from another State, or through a reciprocal request (article 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The procedure for the surrender (extradition) of persons who have committed crimes is determined by articles 573-594 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in accordance with international agreements ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The procedure and conditions governing the acquisition of criminal proceedings from a foreign State and the transfer of criminal proceedings the competent authorities of another State are established in articles 595-601 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine.

18. In 2013, in the context of international bilateral cooperation with representatives of foreign special services and law-enforcement agencies, 55 working meetings were held (compared with 46 in 2012). There were 372 exchanges of information on individuals suspected of involvement in terrorist activity, regarding their communications and potential channels of transportation and financing (compared with 542 in 2012).

Regarding the strengthening of coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes that might be connected with terrorism (section II, paragraph 5 and section III, paragraph 2, of the Plan of Action):

19. The very concept of counter-terrorism requires Ukraine to develop international cooperation in the following areas:

- Continuing the practice of acceding to international agreements relating to counter-terrorism concluded within the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations of which Ukraine is a member.

- Cooperation with the European Union in counter-terrorism.

- Coordination, improvement and expansion of interaction between counter-terrorism entities and the law-enforcement agencies of foreign States, counter-terrorism bodies and international organizations involved in countering terrorism, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Alliance and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Regarding the taking of appropriate measures, before granting asylum, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum-seeker has not engaged in terrorist activities (section II, paragraph 7, of the Plan of Action) and ensuring that border and customs controls prevent and detect the movement of terrorists (section II, paragraph 13, of the Plan of Action):

20. In accordance with article 8, section 1, paragraph 2, of the Border Control Act, foreign nationals and stateless persons may be authorized to cross the State border into Ukraine, provided that the appropriate State authorities have not taken a decision to ban those persons from entry.

21. Immigration authorization is denied (under article 10, section 1, paragraph 2 of the Act on Immigration) to individuals being sought in connection with acts classified by Ukrainian legislation as serious crimes (crimes covered by articles 258, 258-1, 258-2, 258-3, 258-4 and 258-5 of the Criminal Code are regarded as serious or extremely serious).

22. Individuals who have committed a non-political crime outside the borders of Ukraine before arriving in Ukraine with the intention of applying for recognition as a refugee or person in need of additional protection cannot be so recognized if the act in question is classified by the Criminal Code as a serious or very serious crime (article 6, section 1, paragraph 3, of the Act on refugees and persons in need of additional or temporary protection).

Regarding efforts to prevent and detect the illicit traffic in, inter alia, small arms and light weapons, conventional ammunition and explosives, and nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons and materials (section II, paragraph 13, of the Plan of Action):

23. In accordance with the requirements of current Ukrainian legislation, weapons, certain forms of ammunition, explosives and detonators are classified as civil assets which cannot be placed in circulation (assets withdrawn from circulation); they cannot be in the possession of individuals, public associations, legal persons not in State ownership, international organizations and legal persons of other States in the territory of Ukraine.

24. Among the methods used to ensure compliance with the requirements of the law regarding the circulation of weapons and ammunition is State control over international transfers of military and dual-use goods, to ensure the protection of Ukrainian national interests; compliance with international obligations on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, as well as with limits on conventional weapons transfers; and work to prevent the use of these goods for terrorist or other unlawful purposes. Individuals failing to comply with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation regarding toxic, virulent, explosive or radioactive substances, weapons and ammunition may be held criminally liable.

Regarding the implementation of international standards embodied in the forty recommendations and nine special recommendations connected with terrorist financing (section II, paragraph 10, of the Plan of Action):

25. Despite not being legally binding, the forty recommendations and nine special recommendations connected with terrorist financing of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) have significantly

influenced the development of international cooperation and the establishment of a basis for national systems to combat money laundering, in FATF member States and in many other countries.

Regarding efforts to improve the security of particularly vulnerable targets, such as infrastructure and public places, and to better protect the public and react to terrorist threats (section II, paragraph 18, of the Plan of Action):

26. These issues command considerable attention in Ukraine, as is reflected in the number of planned conceptual frameworks for counter-terrorism among the matters to be decided upon in the period from 2013 to 2020.

Regarding measures to ensure overall respect for human rights and the rule of law as the foundation of counter-terrorism (section IV, paragraph 4, of the Plan of Action):

27. The obligation to respect the individual's right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right to respect for private and family life is enshrined in the 1950 Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

28. Article 8 of that Convention provides that interference in the private life of an individual is possible only when in accordance with the law and when necessary in the context of a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

29. Violations of human rights in the context of counter-terrorism can lead to public mistrust in the system of law enforcement and harm belief in the ability of the State to provide protection. This itself is a frequent aim of terrorist acts.

30. In this connection, one important aspect of counter-terrorism is the ability to strike the best balance between human rights, including the right to a private life, and the aim of keeping individuals and society safe from terrorism, which may require restrictions on the rights of the citizen.

31. Accordingly, article 31 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees the confidentiality of all personal correspondence. Exceptions may be made only by a court, in situations provided for in the law, in order to prevent crime or establish the truth in a criminal case, where obtaining information by other means proves impossible.

32. Except in the cases provided for in the Constitution of Ukraine (section 1, article 32), nobody can be subjected to interference in his or her personal or family life.

33. The collection, storage, use and distribution of confidential information about an individual without that individual's consent is prohibited except in the cases provided for in the law, and only in the interests of national security, economic well-being or human rights (section 2, article 32 of the Constitution).

34. In accordance with the Act on the Security Service of Ukraine, the activities of that Service, its entities and its staff are based on the principles of lawfulness and respect for the rights and dignity of the individual.

United Kingdom

Pillar I

1. In accordance with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the UK takes a comprehensive approach to preventing and resolving conflict. This includes the use of diplomatic, development, defence, security and intelligence capabilities to disrupt terrorism, tackle its causes, and counter violent extremism.

2. In 2013, the UK announced that it would launch a cross-government £1 billion Conflict, Stability and Security Fund in 2015 and focused on making Northern Africa an international priority. Also in accordance with the Victims of Overseas Terrorism Scheme 2012, in 2013 the UK Government made its first payments to victims of designated acts of terrorism who were injured in incidents outside the UK.

3. In order to counter extremist narratives, the UK supports work that stops people from being recruited to terrorist organisations, or being influenced to support them. It does this by using credible and more moderate messages and voices to counter narratives that seek to justify terrorist activity or to recruit people to terrorist organisations. A significant element of this work is providing support to vulnerable communities at risk of recruitment and radicalisation.

4. The UK has continued work to improve its understanding of the people and organisations who are most heavily engaged in radicalisation. It has worked particularly closely with those countries where apologists for terrorism and violent extremism are most active and vocal. The UK has shared its experience and counter-radicalisation best practice in bilateral and multilateral fora.

Pillar II

5. The UK is a committed member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). In 2013 the UK worked with international partners to agree a new methodology and new procedures for the Fourth Round of FATF assessments, and to launch the G8 Public-Private Sector Dialogue on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Finance with Eastern and Southern African Nations. The UK also continued to attend plenary meetings of FATF style regional bodies, including the Middle East North Africa FATF.

6. The UK Government continues to operate an active domestic proscription regime, and it proscribed three new organisations in 2013: Boko Haram; Minbar Ansar Deen; and Imarat Kavkaz. Additionally, the UK Government takes steps to ensure that organisations' aliases are captured by domestic proscription. In 2013 it completed legal procedures that recognised the al-Nusrah Front as the same organisation proscribed as Al Qa'ida, and Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat as the same organisation proscribed as Sipah-e Sahaba Pakistan and Lashkar-e Jhangvi.

7. In 2013, the UK secured international agreement at the G8 to prevent ransom payments to terrorists. Following this commitment, it actively worked with partners and in additional multilateral fora, including the UN, EU and AU, to build awareness of the upward trend in kidnap for ransom by terrorists and the extent to which ransom payments have become a predominant source of finance for many terrorist groups.

8. The UK has continued to provide capacity-development assistance for transport security to a number of partner states across Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Airline security assistance included the sharing of best practice through a network of regional experts and the provision of explosive trace detection equipment.

Pillar III

9. The UK actively promotes international cooperation to counter terrorism through multilateral fora including the United Nations, the European Union, the G8, and the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum. The UK worked particularly closely with UN Counter Terrorism entities in 2013 and looks forward to strengthening this cooperation further.

10. In 2013, the UK submitted its National Implementation Plan to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), in accordance in resolution 1977 (2011). This included actions taken by the UK to combat the risk of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to non-state actors.

11. The UK has continued to provide assistance to partner countries to enhance their capacity to monitor their borders against the threat from international terrorism. This included training and equipment for remote border patrol units.

12. The UK has worked extensively with international partners and multilateral fora to identify core principles to guide engagement with industry operating in areas where there is a high threat of terrorism. Agreed actions to be taken forward include: engaging with multinational companies on security issues; supporting companies' engagement with host governments to facilitate dialogue on security concerns; sharing with industry representatives information held about terrorist threats in the regions in which they operate; and discussing crisis management mechanisms with multinational companies.

Pillar IV

13. The UK believes it is vital that counter-terrorism work should support justice and the rule of law as well as meet security objectives.

14. In 2013 the UK's strategic approach to developing the capacity of international partners to investigate and prosecute terrorists included, building justice and human rights partnerships with countries where there is a threat to security and weaknesses in law enforcement, human rights and criminal justice. These partnerships include work to: build the CT capacity of overseas security services to improve compliance with the law and human rights and thus make them more effective; improve the ability of local investigators to build cases based on evidence rather than confession; ensure prosecutors

and judges are capable of processing terrorism cases through the court systems effectively, fairly and in line with the rule of law; and, improve conditions in detention facilities so that convicted terrorists can be held securely and their treatment meets with international standards. Safeguards have been designed to ensure that this work is carried out within a framework built on accountability and respect for human rights.

15. The UK Government deports foreign nationals involved in terrorism whilst complying with its international human rights obligations, such as the United Nations Convention Against Torture and the European Convention on Human Rights, through the use of Deportations With Assurances (DWA). The principle of relying on Government-to-Government assurances has been upheld by the UK courts and the European Court of Human Rights has endorsed the use of diplomatic assurances in national security cases. In 2013, two individuals were removed from the UK under DWA arrangements.

United States

1. Ensuring the full implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy across all four of its pillars is a priority for the United States. To this end, the United States works with the United Nations and other multilateral bodies to support existing and develop new programs aimed at building the capacity of states to implement the Strategy within their borders and regions.

The United Nations (UN)

2. Sustained and strategic engagement at the UN on counterterrorism issues is a priority for the United States. The United States engaged with a wide range of UN actors on counterterrorism, providing some $10 million in funds since 2010.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED)

3. The United States supported CTED efforts to facilitate training and other technical assistance to UN member states on a range of issues addressed in the UN Strategy. These include: counterterrorism financing, securing borders, investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating terrorism cases within a rule of law framework.

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)

4. The United States was among the group of member states that financed a major CTITF initiative to raise awareness of the UN Strategy in different regions, including West Africa and South Asia. The U.S. also provided the CTITF funding to support a range of its activities: this includes its partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to support conflict prevention and promote peace and education in Nigeria, which is part of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) initiative in Nigeria; training and capacity building of law enforcement officials on human rights, the rule of law and the prevention of terrorism; a project on targeted financial measures to counter terrorism; and public relations and media awareness training for interested victims of terrorism to help them put forward counter-narratives to messages inciting violent extremism more effectively.

UNSC 1267/1989 Committee

5. The United States continues active engagement with the UN 1267/1989 (al-Qaida) Sanction Committee and its Monitoring Team by proposing listings and delistings, providing amendments, engaging the Committee's Ombudsperson in delistings, and providing input to the Committee to enhance its procedures and implementation of sanctions measures. The United States also assists the Monitoring Team with information for it research and reports.

UN Office on Drugs and Crime's Terrorism Prevention Branch(UNODC/TPB)

6. The United States supported a range of TPB programs aimed at strengthening the capacity of criminal justice officials to prevent and respond to terrorism within a rule of law framework, including in Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen, Libya, the Sahel, and South and Southeast Asia.

UN Inter-Regional Crime Research Institute (UNICRI)

7. The U.S. has provided financial support to a UNICRI-led global awareness-raising and capacity-building campaign related to the implementation of the Global Counterterrorism Forum's (GCTF) Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders (Rome Memorandum).

The Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF)

8. The U.S. continues to play an active role as a founding member of the GCTF, among the priorities of which is to support the practical implementation of the UN Strategy on the ground. As Co-Chair of the GCTF's Coordinating Committee, the U.S. and its Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group, the U.S., in unison with the other 29 GCTF members has underscored the importance of maintaining close cooperation with the UN. At least one member of the UN CTITF has participated in all of the GCTF Ministerial and Coordinating Committee meetings, as well as all GCTF Working Group plenary meetings and almost all Working Group activities. Experts from UN CTED, UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB), and other UN entities have contributed to the development of GCTF good practices documents, including by helping to ensure the good practices are consistent with—and offer practical guidance for implementation of— the Strategy. Furthermore, the GCTF and its Working Groups increasingly turn to the UN as the implementer of choice for the delivery of training and other assistance related to advancing GCTF priorities, which align closely with the Strategy. In turn, UN entities, along with relevant regional bodies, are integrating key elements of the GCTF good practices documents into their capacity-building activities.

African Union (AU)

9. The United States supports the efforts of the AU to bolster the counterterrorism capacity of its members to implement the UN Strategy, particularly via the AU's efforts to implement GCTF framework documents. For example, the United States has provided assistance for AU-led workshops on implementing the GCTF's Madrid Plan of Action on Victims of Terrorism and the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices for Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom to

Terrorists. The United States has also supported a joint effort between the AU's African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and CTED to strengthen border-related counterterrorism capacities in the Sahel and the Maghreb through training on the use of international databases and enhanced cooperation, coordination and information exchanges.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development's Security Sector Programme (ISSP)

10. The U.S. has supported ISSP efforts to work with IGAD members to implement Pillar IV of the UN Strategy, through a series of ISSP-GCTF counterterrorism-focused prosecutorial trainings.

Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

11. The OSCE concluded the process of consolidating the organization's counterterrorism mandate and focused efforts on promoting a rule of law-based counterterrorism approach. An OSCE Rule of Law Conference on counterterrorism featured a wide-ranging discussion about how to both best respect human rights in law enforcement counterterrorism actions and promote the implementation of the Global Counterterrorism Forum Rabat Memorandum of Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector. U.S.-funded border security training in Central Asia, particularly through the OSCE's Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe, also contributed to the capabilities of border and customs officials to counter threats. Through the OSCE's Transnational Threats Department and its Action against Terrorism Unit, the United States continued to support additional initiatives aimed at critical energy infrastructure protection, travel document security, cyber-security, non-proliferation, and promoting the role that women play in countering violent extremism, particularly in Central Asia and South East Europe.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and FATF-Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs)

12. The United States supported FATF plenary activities on policy issues, negotiating, and revising the assessment criteria for mutual evaluations under the new standards; and participated in the working groups on implementation and on strengthening the FATF network through the FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs). We continued to stress the importance of targeted sanctions and Special Recommendation III, a provision to freeze and confiscate assets. Further work by the United States revised the FATF-FSRB relationship, looking at guidance on and vulnerabilities of new payment methods; outreach to the private sector; maintaining emphasis on non-financial businesses and professions; and engagement with the Contact Group on the Central African Action Group Against Money Laundering.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

13. The United States worked closely with ASEAN and called for increased cooperation in countering terrorism and helping member countries fight terrorism and other transnational threats. We joined in counterterrorism activities of the 27-member ARF, including the annual meeting on counterterrorism and transnational crime (CTTC) and supported capacity building through ARF institutions. The United States has encouraged information sharing and supported the CTTC work plan,

which focuses on illicit drugs; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism; cyber-security; and counter-radicalization.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

14. The United States as the 2011-2012 Chair of the APEC Counterterrorism Task Force led in building members' capacity to counter terrorist financing, improve aviation and bus security, and counter threats against the food supply. As Chair of the APEC Transportation Working Group Sub-Group for Maritime Security, we led efforts to build maritime and port security via enhanced implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. The United States promoted trade recovery by fostering an APEC project proposal and engagement with the World Customs Organization.

Organization of American States Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (OAS/CICTE)

15. The United States has been a major contributor to CICTE's training programs and has directly provided funding and expert trainers for capacity building programs on maritime, aviation, cyber, and travel document security; fraud prevention, counterterrorism legislation, and countering terrorist financing.

Group of Eight(G-8)

16. The United States hosted the annual G-8 Summit in 2012, where leaders stressed the need to counter terrorist financing, strengthen the UN 1267/1289 (al-Qa'ida) sanctions regime, and eliminate support for terrorist groups and criminal networks. They urged states to develop capacities in governance, education, and criminal justice and undercut terrorist and criminal threats, including violent extremism, while safeguarding human rights and upholding the rule of law. They stressed the central role of the UN and welcomed the Global Counterterrorism Forum and efforts of the G-8 Roma-Lyon Group (RLG) in countering terrorism.

Joint-submission by Turkey and the United States, Co-Chairs of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF)

1. A founding principle of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) is to support the full, comprehensive, and balanced implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The GCTF's Political Declaration, adopted on 23 September 2011, states that members "seek, as a matter of priority, to develop a close and mutually reinforcing relationship with the UN system, including to ensure that the work of the GCTF is consistent with and reinforces" the Strategy.

2. The GCTF has followed through on this commitment by partnering with the UN on a wide range of activities, and the UN has been an active participant in both the Forum's Coordinating Committee and its five Working Groups. At least one member of the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) has participated in all of the GCTF Ministerial and Coordinating Committee meetings, as well as all GCTF Working Group plenary meetings and almost all Working Group activities. Experts from the UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the UN Office

on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB), and other UN entities have contributed to the development of GCTF good practices documents, including by helping to ensure the good practices are consistent with — and offer practical guidance for implementation of — the Strategy.

3. To take just a few examples, CTED has played a central role in a recent GCTF initiative to develop good practices for the protection and use of intelligence in terrorism investigations and prosecutions, while UNODC's TPB, together with Spain, hosted an experts' meeting to develop — and provided substantive contributions to — the GCTF's *Madrid Memorandum on Good Practices for Assistance to Victims of Terrorism Immediately After the Attack and in Criminal Proceedings*. The UN Inter-Regional Crime Research Institute (UNICRI) played a significant role in the development of the Forum's *Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders(Rome Memorandum)*.

4. The GCTF and its Working Groups increasingly turn to the UN (as well as regional organizations) as the implementer of choice for the delivery of training and other assistance related to advancing GCTF priorities, which align closely with the Strategy. In turn, UN entities, along with relevant regional bodies, are integrating key elements of the GCTF good practices documents into their capacity-building activities. For example:

a. UNODC's TPB continues to organize activities related to the implementation of the GCTF's *Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector(Rabat Memorandum)* in cooperation with one or more GCTF Working Groups. For instance, a joint UNODC-GCTF workshop held in Bangkok in November 2013 enhanced the capacity of governments in the Southeast Asia region to prevent and respond to terrorism within a rule of law framework through focused training on the criminalization of conspiracy and other acts preparatory to terrorism. Another UNODC-GCTF workshop in Casablanca in April 2013 fostered greater cooperation among judges, prosecutors, and investigators in the Sahel and Maghreb regions in furtherance of the *Rabat Memorandum*.

b. UNICRI is spearheading a global awareness-raising and capacity-building campaign related to the GCTF's *Rome Memorandum*, which UNICRI helped develop in partnership with the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism — The Hague.

c. The UN CTITF is also making an important contribution to the implementation of the GCTF *Plan of Action on Victims of Terrorism*, developed in Madrid in July 2012, by organizing public relations and media awareness training for interested victims of terrorism to help them to put forward counter-narratives to messages inciting violent extremism more effectively.

5. These are just a few of many instances in which the GCTF and its members have partnered effectively with the UN system. Additional information about these and other activities may be found on the GCTF public website, www.theGCTF.org.

6. Finally, the GCTF has proven itself a valuable platform for gestating initiatives on cutting-edge, civilian-focused counter-terrorism topics that can then be brought to the UN for broader endorsement. For instance, because of its informal nature and practical focus, the Forum has been able to take a hard

look at the issue of kidnapping for ransom by terrorists, resulting in the adoption of the *Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices for Preventing and Denying the Benefits of KFR by Terrorists*. The UN Security Council recently recognized the *Algiers Memorandum* in resolutions 2129 (2013) and 2123 (2014). In resolution 2123 (2014), the Security Council called upon Member States to continue expert discussions within the United Nations and other relevant international and regional organizations, including the GCTF, on additional steps the international community could take to prevent kidnappings and to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from kidnapping to raise funds or gain political concessions.

7. The GCTF Co-Chairs continue to look for ways to strengthen cooperation between the GCTF and the UN, including increasing the number of activities jointly developed and implemented by the GCTF and the CTITF, and increasing the frequency of GCTF briefings to UN entities to raise awareness of the Forum and identify opportunities for collaboration.

REGIONAL, SUB-REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER RELEVANT ORGANISATIONS

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

A. ASEAN Instruments on Counter-Terrorism

1. The ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism (ACCT) was signed in January 2007. The ACCT provides a regional cooperation framework to counter, prevent and suppress terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations. It also aims to deepen cooperation among law enforcement agencies and relevant authorities in countering terrorism. The ACCT entered into force, when Brunei Darussalam ratified and submitted the instrument of ratification to the Secretary-General of ASEAN on 28 April 2011. As of 11 January 2013, all ASEAN Member States have ratified the ACCT.

2. ASEAN has signed various Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) and Joint Declarations (JDs) with all of its Dialogue Partners and Sectoral Partner, on cooperation to combat international terrorism. The MoUs and JDs with Dialogue Partners are as follows:

- ASEAN-Australia Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (Jakarta, Indonesia, 1 July 2004).
- ASEAN-Canada Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 28 July 2006).
- Joint Declaration of ASEAN-China on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues (Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 4 November 2002).
- Memorandum of Understanding between ASEAN and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Issues (Siem Reap, Cambodia, 18 November 2009).

- Joint Declaration on Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism, 14th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting (Brussels, Belgium, 27 January 2003).

- ASEAN-India Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (Bali, Indonesia, 8 October 2003).

- ASEAN-Japan Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (Vientiane, Lao PDR, 30 November 2004).

- ASEAN-Republic of Korea Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (Vientiane, Lao PDR, 27 July 2005).

- ASEAN-New Zealand Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (Vientiane, Lao PDR, 29 July 2005).

- ASEAN-Russia Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (Jakarta, Indonesia, 2 July 2004).

- ASEAN-US Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, 1 August 2002).

3. The JD with ASEAN's Sectoral Partner is as follows: ASEAN-Pakistan Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism (Vientiane, Lao PDR, on 29 July 2005).

B. ASEAN Sectoral Efforts on Counter-Terrorism

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime

4. Counter-terrorism is one area of transnational crime under the purview of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC). The Voluntary Lead Shepherd for Counter-Terrorism under the AMMTC and SOMTC is Indonesia.

5. The AMMTC and SOMTC have Consultations with Dialogue Partners and the Sectoral Partner, which provides avenues for the discussion of cooperation to combat Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime. The ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue and ASEAN-Russia Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime are two additional mechanisms created to provide more opportunities for counter-terrorism cooperation. Various cooperation activities, such as capacity building activities, have also been held with various Dialogue Partners.

ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus

6. For the first time, ASEAN defence and its eight counterparts in the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) held a counter-terrorism exercise termed the "CTX". The CTX was held in the Indonesian Peace and Security Centre (IPSC) in Sentul, Bogor, Indonesia, from 9-13 September 2013. The CTX comprised a Table-Top Exercise (TTX), Practical Exercise (PE), and a full-mission profile. The Exercise was based on the scenarios of terrorist attack to a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

tanker and to a major event with the use of man-portable air-defence systems (MANDPADS) by the terrorist group.

C. ASEAN Regional Forum

7. In the larger framework, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) advances its cooperation on counter-terrorism and transnational crime through the annual ARF Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM on CTTC). Following on the adoption of the ARF Statement on Cooperation in Ensuring Cyber Security by the 19th ARF in Phnom Penh on 12 July 2012, Malaysia, Russia and Australia are currently taking the lead in preparing a draft ARF Work Plan on Cyber Security. The ARF also continues to hold seminars and undertakes activities, particularly under the priority areas of CBRN and cyber security and cyber terrorism. The ARF Workshop on Measures to Enhance Cyber Security – Legal and Cultural Aspects and the ARF Workshop on Countering Illicit Trafficking of CBRN Materials were held in Beijing, 11-12 September 2013 and Manila, 20-21 November 2013, respectively.

Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Organisation of American States

1. The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) continues to contribute, according to its own mandates, to the implementation of the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Under the policy guidance and mandates established by the Member States of the Organization of American States, the CICTE Secretariat continues to support national and collective efforts to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism in the Americas through programs that help to secure borders, protect airports and maritime facilities, prepare for emerging threats, keep tourists safe, detect fraudulent documents, stop the proliferation of CBRN materials, safeguard cyber networks, provide security for major events, and draft legislation to prevent the financing of terrorism.

2. The Secretariat's work in these areas is strengthened by its partnerships and cooperative arrangements with over forty national, sub-regional, regional and international organizations and entities engaged both in counter-terrorism and law enforcement in general, as well as by its unique network of "National Points of Contact" in each Member State.

3. The name of "CICTE" and the context of its origin reflect the OAS Member States' preliminary intent focused on preventing and combating terrorism, but a range of factors has necessarily made CICTE's current programming also anti-crime in nature and impact. Chief among these is the fact that the vulnerabilities often cited for potential exploitation by terrorist groups are the very same ones that other transnational criminal organizations seek to exploit.

4. CICTE's technical assistance programs reached a new level of productivity and efficiency. The Secretariat executed more activities - 155 in 2012 - and trained more officials - 9,946 - than in any other year.

Overview of activities and partnerships

5. Through its Legislative Assistance and Counter-Terrorism Financing program, the CICTE Secretariat has undertaken 17 legislative technical assistance and capacity building activities in 2012, training approximately 340 officials in the Americas—i.e. prosecutors, judges, police, financial intelligence analysts, border controls and other criminal justice officials. Most of the initiatives of this Program have been in support of Member States' efforts to counter terrorism financing.

6. The Secretariat's largest project continues to be the Maritime Security Program. The largest component of this program is the Port Security Assessment and Training project, which provided technical assistance to five member states and 23 of their ports, and resulted in 5,678 qualified officials. These activities are fostering more international cooperation, strengthening expertise in key maritime security areas, and expanding port security protocols and emergency plans across the Americas. CICTE's continued use of the APEC Manual as the basis for workshops helps member states.

7. The CICTE Aviation Security Program worked tirelessly to help Member States comply with the International Civil Aviation Security Organization (ICAO) standards and recommended practices. In order to accomplish this, our program offered national and sub-regional programs that trained Member States how to better protect their airports from acts of unlawful interference. CICTE provided 54 scholarships that allowed officials from Member States to participate in aviation security programs hosted by ICAO. Furthermore, our program organized three sub-regional cargo security training courses for 13 Caribbean Member States, all of the Central American countries, and the Dominican Republic. Through seven air cargo interdiction training courses and five assessments, the CICTE Aviation program helped Caribbean and Central American Member States improve their capacity to find and intercept illicit drugs, explosives, and other contraband hidden in cargo and aircraft. In the last year, CICTE, with the assistance of its international partners' experts, has trained 30 aviation security experts throughout the region to develop training programs in their respective airports and countries. In all CICTE Aviation Security capacity building exercises, over 450 officials received training.

8. CICTE's Document Security and Fraud Prevention program in 2012 implemented a series of sub-regional workshops and capacity gap assessment missions on Best Practices in Travel Document Security and Identification Management in partnership with ICAO's Machine Readable Travel Document (MRTD) program.

9. CICTE's Immigration and Customs Controls program carried out five National Specialized Workshops in Immigration and Customs Controls last year. These interdisciplinary workshops, executed in cooperation with our sister OAS Secretariats, the Department of Public Security (DPS) and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), trained over 200 border security officials from St. Lucia, Guatemala, Panama, Antigua and Barbuda, and the Bahamas.

10. CICTE's Program to Support the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 is being implemented in two countries in the hemisphere: Mexico and Colombia. In 2012, the Secretariat secured funding—thanks to the generous contribution of the United States Office of Export Control Cooperation—to implement the first tranche of the activities of Mexico's comprehensive National Work Plan to Implement UNSCR 1540.

11. Caribbean Member States continue to place a high priority on improving the security of their tourism-related infrastructure, and have sought support from the Secretariat to improve their Tourism Security capabilities. CICTE efforts in this area emphasize the promotion of public/private partnerships.

12. Cyber Security is increasingly becoming a national security priority across the hemisphere. Our cyber security program delivered training to over 770 officials and convened Cyber Security Assistance Missions in fourteen countries. In 2012, the twelfth annual session of CICTE, Member States adopted the "Declaration on Strengthening Cyber Security in the Americas," which called on CICTE to intensify its cyber security capacity building efforts. The declaration mandated CICTE to assist Member States in the development of sound national cyber strategies and policies, and to promote of increased cooperation between governments, the private sector, and civil society. CICTE has worked with several Member State governments on National Strategies.

13. In 2012, CICTE, in cooperation with the OAS Department of Information Technology Services (DOITS), inaugurated its innovative Cyber Security Mobile Laboratory. The Mobile Lab is a virtual training platform and includes 30 laptops, 2 servers, 1 switcher and 1 router, all of which are transported in three air cargo cases. This platform is used to host a cyber Crisis Management Exercise which simulates a national cyber network attack. To date, CICTE has conducted Cyber CMEs in Colombia and Argentina.

14. CICTE's Major Events Security project partnered with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) to launch the Americas' Knowledge Management System (KMS) for Major Events Security. KMS is a virtual platform interface that exchanges important security information and expertise in real time.

15. CICTE will launch a new program in Global Supply Chain Security. In partnership with the World Customs Organization, CICTE will promote the establishment and expansion of Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) regimes in member states. The project will provide technical assistance to Customs Administrations to enhance AEO regime design, foster private sector buy-in, and secure international trade more efficiently. This program is scheduled to be implemented in Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay.

16. CICTE's Emerging Threats Program continues to build capacity across the Hemisphere. The three-step program includes a realistic Table Top Exercise, an Evaluation, and two follow-up technical assistance missions and is designed to help participating Member State governments develop or improve their respective national plans to deal with biological threats.

17. The Secretariat has redoubled its efforts to develop partnerships with other international, regional, sub-regional and national organizations, academia, NGOs, and the private sector. For example, CICTE signed memorandums of understanding with three non-governmental organizations, USUARIA, STOP.THINK.CONNECT., and the World Economic Forum to promote cyber security and multi-stakeholder engagement in order to comply with the 2012 CICTE Declaration on Strengthening Cyber Security in the Americas. We also worked with private sector leaders in the cyber world, including TrendMicro, Microsoft, and Semantic, to leverage their expertise, share information and exchange best practices.

18. The Secretariat remains committed to improving its methods to measure the results. In cooperation with the Department of Planning and Evaluation (OAS/DPE) CICTE has proposed a model to measure, monitor, and evaluate how effectively our programs support capacity building in our Member States.

Council of Europe

1. The statutory aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between all European states on the basis of their common heritage: the values of respect for Human Rights, democracy and the rule of law. In these areas, the Organisation establishes common standards, monitors their implementation and assists its member States to improve their performance through technical co-operation.

2. In 2012, the Council of Europe started the project "Young People Combating Hate Speech Online", which seeks to mobilise young people and youth organisations to recognise and take action against racism and discrimination expressed in the form of hate speech on the Internet and in social networks.

3. The Council of Europe implemented, in co-operation with the European Union, the Youth Partnership Framework Programme (Youth Frame III) to encourage understanding and respect for cultural diversity among young people through training and intercultural dialogue.

4. In October 2012, the Council of Europe took part in the Workshop for States of South-East Europe on countering violent extremism, jointly organised by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (UNSC CTED), the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC) and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and hosted by Turkey in Istanbul.

5. In February 2013, the Council of Europe held in Strasbourg, in partnership with the European Commission, an International Conference on "Poverty and Inequality in Societies of Human Rights: the paradox of democracies – Proposals for an Inclusive Society".

6. The Group of Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No. 196) completed in 2013 the first round of assessment of the implementation in the domestic legislation of States Parties of the Convention, which focused on Article 6 - recruitment for terrorism. In 2014, the implementation of Article 7 on training for terrorism will be assessed.

7. The Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER)established a data base of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights relevant for counter-terrorism. It continued the exchange of good practices and maintained the database of country profiles on national legal and institutional capacity to combat terrorism. For 2014, CODEXTER established two priority work areas: "radicalisation and receiving of training for terrorism, including via the Internet" and "special investigation techniques".

8. In May 2013, The Council of Europe organised in Strasbourg, together with CTED, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the League of Arab States an

International Conference on the "Use of Special Investigation Techniques to Combat Terrorism and Other Forms of Serious Crime".

9. In October 2013, the Council of Europe and Turkey organised in Istanbul an "International Conference on National and International Coordination in Counter–Terrorism". The conference brought together experts and policy-makers from the member and observer States of the Council of Europe, the United Nations, the European Union and the OSCE.

10. The Council of Europe participation in the comprehensive Visits by CTED to Albania (January 2012), Serbia (March 2013) and Norway, Finland and Sweden (June 2012) brought a regional perspective from the viewpoint of the Organisation's Human Rights and Rule of Law standards.

11. The Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL) assessed the implementation of the global standards on financing of terrorism following up progress made in the relevant jurisdictions in the criminalisation of financing of terrorism, freezing of terrorist assets and abuse of non-profit organisations for financing of terrorism purposes.

12. In November 2012, at the Special meeting of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee (UN CTC) with Member States and relevant international and regional organizations on preventing and suppressing terrorist financing, MONEYVAL presented an overview of the implementation of UNSCR 1373 (2011) in the jurisdictions of States participating in MONEYVAL, as well as the existing gaps in Member States' compliance with its requirements.

13. In April 2013, the Council of Europe participated in a Regional Workshop in Amman, Jordan, on developing best practices in capacity building for law enforcement officials on Human Rights, the rule of law and prevention of terrorism, organised by CTITF Office and OHCHR.

14. In May 2013, the Council of Europe contributed to the Joint Workshop of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and CTED on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in particular in the light of the relevant case law of the European Court of Human Rights.

15. The Council of Europe Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law (CAHDI) discussed matters of Human Rights and terrorism and examined, inter alia, the issue of "National implementation measures of UN sanctions and respect for human rights".

16. In 2012-2013, Switzerland signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No. 196), and Turkey and Luxembourg ratified it. By February 2014, the convention has 30 ratifications and 14 signatures to be followed by ratification.

17. Bulgaria ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (CETS No. 198). By February 2014, the convention has 24 ratifications and 13 signatures to be followed by ratification.

European Union

Sum.nary

1. The EU promotes a criminal justice approach to counter-terrorism on the basis of the rule of law and human rights. The EU condemns terrorism unconditionally in all its forms and manifestations.

2. The deepening of the international consensus and enhancement of international efforts to combat terrorism remain key objectives for the EU which fully supports the UN's key role in the prevention of and fight against terrorism and promotes compliance with recognised international standards.

3. The EU fully appreciates that the UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy expanded the global counterterrorism framework to include not only law enforcement and other security measures, but also measures to ensure respect for human rights and to address underlying conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, such as prolonged unresolved conflict, rule of law problems, violations of human rights and social, economic and political marginalization. The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy contains a complete set of measures which must be implemented in its entirety.

4. The review of the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy in 2014 provides an opportunity to review past endeavours and prioritise future action. We welcome the efforts of the UN and Member States in implementing the Strategy which the EU actively supports, in particular via CT capacity building measures. Concerning the future focus of the Strategy and to improve coherence and effectiveness of its implementation, the EU recommends to focus the review of the implementation on the following key issues:

- Enhanced focus on the prevention of terrorism, in particular addressing the underlying conditions conducive to the spreading of terrorism (including countering violent extremism and radicalisation).

- Promote a comprehensive approach which includes security and development activities at national, regional and international level to better address the conditions conducive to the spreading of terrorism.

- Strengthening the criminal justice approach, with a focus on rebalancing policies away from an excessive emphasis on the confession-based approach toward an evidence-based approach, while simultaneously building capacity for human rights-compliant interrogation of terrorist suspects where appropriate and necessary.

- Support security sector reform with special attention to increasing respect for human rights and the rule of law in the fight against terrorism.

- Strengthening coordination of all involved UN agencies and initiatives. In this context, the EU believes in an enhanced role of the UN Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) in the implementation of the UN CT Strategy. The EU and participating Member States in the Advisory Board seek to play a decisive role in assisting the UNCCT to define its future priorities so that it could become within the CTITF a centre of excellence with its own role, expertise and added value.

- Closer coordination of UN actions with other key multilateral and regional initiatives in particular the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum.

- Support to the implementation of national and regional CT strategies.

- Encourage the shared use of regionally-bases focal points by CTED and experts of the 1267 and 1540 Committees in carrying out their mandated activities, in line with Security Council resolution 2129(2013).

Details

5. In response to the existing terrorist threat, the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) have introduced specific counter-terrorism strategies contributing to global security. The EU CT strategy, adopted in 2005, to combat terrorism effectively proposes to organize its actions around four objectives: prevention, protection, pursuit and response. The EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy strives to resolve conflicts and promote good governance and democracy. These are essential elements of the Strategy, as part of the dialogue and alliance between cultures, faiths and civilisations, in order to address the motivational and structural factors underpinning radicalisation into violent extremism. International terrorism poses a highly significant threat to peace and security. This is why the fight against international terrorism remains one of the EU's highest priorities and should continue to be a priority for the United Nations, too. The EU is convinced that an integrated approach, combining prevention, protection, pursuit of and the response to terrorist threats and attacks is essential.

6. The EU has a particular commitment through the Lisbon Treaty to support the UN and an international system based on the rule of law. The EU fully supports the UN's key role in the prevention and fight against terrorism and promotes compliance with international law and human rights. The UN Global CT Strategy with its four pillars is a cornerstone for the EU and its Member States, with regard to both their national efforts and their worldwide partnerships. Implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy remains central to the efforts of the EU which attaches great importance to the Strategy's global CT framework, prescribing a holistic approach to tackling terrorism, including not only rule of law, law enforcement and other security measures, but in particular respect for, and promotion of, human rights.

7. While fully subscribing to all four pillars of the UN Global CT Strategy, the EU places particular significance to the implementation of Pillar IV on measures to ensure respect for human rights for all as well as the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. Effective CT measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing. The strong human rights element within the UN Global CT Strategy is a key reason for supporting the project with the UN's Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) on implementation of the Global CT Strategy in Central Asia. In addition, the EU stresses the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism.

8. The EU has acknowledged that there cannot be any sustainable development without peace and security, and that, vice versa, without development and poverty eradication, there will be no lasting peace. Therefore this "nexus" between development and security initiatives needs to be enhanced also contributing to the coherence of all external action.

Promoting Dialogue, Creating International Consensus and Enhancing International Efforts

Political engagement with third countries on Counter-Terrorism:

9. The EU's key objectives at global level remain to deepen the international consensus and enhance international efforts to combat terrorism. As part of a comprehensive approach, the EU has developed CT Political Dialogues with many key partners and international organisations. They contribute to deepening the bilateral and international consensus and enhancing international efforts to prevent and fight terrorism. They form part of our overall approach to build confidence and trust with key partners which requires a continuous engagement on both sides. Specific dialogues were held with the UN and its agencies (including UN CTED, UN CTITF and UNODC), the United States, Russia (all bi-annual), Canada, Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (all on an annual basis). Terrorism related issues are also discussed in several other EU political dialogue meetings including foreign policy security dialogues. The main focus of these political dialogues is placed on joint assessments of counter-terrorism threats, regional/international cooperation, counter-radicalisation into violent extremism and recruitment as well as terrorist financing. The political dialogues also consist of an exchange of views on key counter-terrorism developments and are an important platform to raise critical issues at stake. In this context, one of the key topics raised in political dialogues has been the issue of Foreign Fighters in Syria: those travelling from abroad to fight with terrorist groups in Syria, becoming (further) radicalized into violent extremism there, and on return to their home countries posing a possible threat by committing acts of terrorism or acting as catalysts for it. The dialogues also serve to address counter-terrorism issues in the wider security context linked with political, social and economic developments.

10. Priorities for capacity building measures are discussed at the CT political dialogues. They facilitate coordination efforts with donors and recipients at headquarters and field level and also support the implementation of the relevant EU CT strategies and Action Plans. The political dialogues have illustrated clearly that these regular exchanges have increasingly contributed to formulating, planning and implementing counter-terrorism strategies. They are therefore a strategic, long-term instrument of our counter-terrorism engagement. Relevant EU institutions and agencies are engaged in the activities of third countries.

The Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF):

11. The EU has been a strong supporter of the GCTF, a civilian, multilateral counter-terrorism grouping of 30 founding members (29 countries plus the EU) launched in 2011. The GCTF identifies urgent needs, devises solutions, and mobilizes resources for addressing key CT challenges facing civilian institutions with a primary focus on countering violent extremism and strengthening criminal justice and other rule of law institutions dealing with terrorism.

12. Since the establishment of the GCTF, the EU has made substantive contributions to the GCTF by participating in the Forum's and working groups' meetings as well as functioning as the co-chair (with Turkey) of the Horn of Africa Capacity-Building Working Group, one of the five (three thematic and two regional) GCTF Working Groups. Following the inaugural meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in 2012, the Horn of Africa Working Group Plenary was convened in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in March 2013 focusing on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT). In addition, the

participating members coordinated their capacity-building efforts and defined specific capacity-building priorities. In May 2013, the Horn of Africa Working Group launched a Capacity-Building Assistance Coordination Platform in Nairobi, Kenya fostering local coordination between donors and recipients. The next GCTF Horn of Africa Working Group Plenary meeting will take place in Nairobi on 11-13 March 2014 focusing on CT capacity building coordination in the Horn of Africa and Yemen in particular in the areas of law enforcement, countering financing of terrorism and countering violent extremism. At the GCTF Ministerial in New York in September 2013, both EU and Turkey re-confirmed their commitment to continue as co-chairs of the GCTF Horn of Africa working group. The EU fully supports the establishment of the Hedayah Centre of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi as well as the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Malta. The EU has contributed, and will continue to do so, to the establishment and curriculum development of the Institute, by supporting an extensive stock-taking assignment of CT-related criminal justice reform and training needs. In addition, the EU supports regional CT cooperation efforts by the African Union, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), ARF, the G8 and the FATF work.

Building States' Capacity to Efficiently Combat Terrorism

13. Capacity-building — compliant with Pillar III of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy — is a priority for the EU's work in the CT field. The EU has strengthened its capacity-building programmes and sees, in particular with respect to the review of the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an increased need to deepen bi- and multilaterally and prioritise the coordination, funding and implementation of capacity-building programmes.

14. The EU is a key supporter of non-EU countries in their fight against and prevention of terrorism. The EU capacity-building measures primarily assist law enforcement and judicial cooperation, countering terrorist financing and counter-radicalisation into violent extremism measures as well as the amelioration of conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. It acknowledges the nexus between development and security, protection of human rights and promotion of the rule of law. EU CT assistance has primarily focused regionally on the South Asia region (in particular Pakistan, Afghanistan), Sahel (Mauritania, Mali, Niger), Nigeria, the Horn of Africa and Yemen, as well as thematically on the implementation of global UN standards on counter-terrorism.

15. The EU supports and promotes multilateral and regional CT cooperation. In its cooperation with other countries and regions, the EU has started to develop comprehensive CT strategies, in particular in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Yemen and Pakistan. These strategies reflect our long-term engagement building on national and regional CT approaches which in turn ensure ownership and participation. The EU has been providing financial support to CTED, UNODC, CTITF and INTERPOL in this regard.

The Horn of Africa / Yemen:

16. In January 2013, the Foreign Affairs Council adopted the CT Action Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen, implementing the CT strand of the EU Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa of November 2011. Its implementation is progressing. As part of the implementation of this Action Plan the EU developed two key initiatives in the Horn of Africa region/Yemen:

- Strengthening Resilience to Violence and Extremism (2m €), focussing especially on Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, aims to support the regional capacity of security sector and law enforcement to fight violent extremism; strengthen the capacity of women's organisations in Puntland and Somaliland to fight violent extremism; develop an understanding of the challenges faced by EU-born Somali youth in Somaliland, and increase the understanding of the drivers of radicalisation into violent extremism among youths in Kenya.

- Countering the Financing of Terrorism (6m €), covering Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda as well as Yemen, aiming to improve national (focusing mainly on Ethiopia and Kenya, but also Somalia) and collective efforts to effectively meet international standards on anti-money laundering and CT financing in the sub- region.

17. The EU/HRVP Ashton together with the President of Somalia hosted the Somalia Conference on 16 September 2013. The EU remains concerned about the continuous threat which terrorism poses to Somalia, the wider region and at global level. The EU has committed itself to help build regional capacities to tackle the threat of terrorism, to support regional law enforcement cooperation and counter violent extremism, including through the work of the GCTF, working with regional bodies, national governments in the Horn and in Yemen, and with key partners, such as the UN and the AU.

South Asia:

18. Pakistan: Following the May 2013 elections in Pakistan, the EU reaffirmed its intention to intensify its work with the new government on the 5-Year Engagement Plan. The EU-Pakistan CT strategy (agreed in June 2012) was followed up by a draft EU-Pakistan CT Action Plan still under negotiation following the May 2013 elections. The EU has affirmed the need to enhance efforts on countering violent extremism and strengthening the rule of law. The EU already supported Pakistan on law enforcement and criminal justice (a first law enforcement programme [10m €] ended in February 2012 and a counter terrorism forensics programme started in 2013, [1,8m €]). The EU is set to launch shortly a CT programme (5m €) addressing the prevention of terrorism, in particular radicalisation into violent extremism and recruitment for terrorism in Pakistan.

19. Afghanistan: Afghanistan is one of the largest EU development programmes (€200m a year). In addition, the EU supports EUPOL Afghanistan, launched in 2007, which aims at helping to establish sustainable and effective civil policing arrangements in Afghanistan. The mission is scheduled to end in 2014, but the EU is exploring with EU Member States possibilities for extending the mandate.

Central Asia:

20. Over the past years, the EU has financially supported the UN programme on the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy in Central Asia and, in 2013, has decided to continue its funding of the programme's second phase which primarily focuses on four main components: (i) Implementation of deliverables as identified in the Joint Plan, including conflict prevention and dialogues to counter the appeal of terrorism; (ii) Series of workshops to build capacity in Central Asian countries to implement the Joint Plan of Action; (iii) High-level conferences on reviewing progress made on implementing the Joint Plan of Action and deliberating on ways forward; and (iv) Information collection and dissemination

related to CT actions in the region. The newly funded action under the EU's Instrument for Stability programme contributes to attaining the objectives of the EU Strategy for Central Asia, as well as the EU's commitment to globally address prevention and the fight against terrorism.

Sahel/West Africa:

21. The Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel (2011) is the first comprehensive regional strategy for security and development. It is built around four pillars: governance, development and conflict resolution; security and the rule of law; prevention of radicalisation; and political engagement. In the Sahel the EU supports Niger, Mauritania and Mali (8.7m €) with targeted capacity building of law enforcement and judicial institutions on counter terrorism and organised crime. In recognition of the regional dimension of insecurity, the EU support has included the setting up of the Sahel Security College as a platform for regional exchange and training on counter terrorism. The Sahel Security College trains police and magistrates and is modelled on the European Police College. Other EU programmes support Mali in its administrative efforts in Northern Mali and address organised crime along the cocaine trafficking route from Latin America to West Africa and EU.

22. The civilian CSDP mission EUCAP SAHEL Niger aims at strengthening capacities in Niger to fight terrorism and organized crime. The Mission's primary tasks are to (a) advise and assist in the implementation of the security dimension of the Nigerien Strategy for Security and Development; (b) support the development of a comprehensive regional and international coordination in the fight against terrorism and organized crime; (c) strengthen the rule of law through the development of criminal investigation capacities; develop and implement adequate training programs.

23. On 18 February 2013 the EU launched its training mission in Mali (EUTM Mali) with training of military on rule of law, justice, gender and security issues. The objective of the mission is to support the training and reorganisation of the Malian Armed Forces. The operation is an integral part of the EU's comprehensive approach to the situation in Mali and the Sahel. It is intended to help improve the military capacity of the Malian Armed Forces in order to enable them, under civilian authority, to restore the country's territorial integrity. The mission provides training support for the benefit of the Malian Armed Forces unit capabilities; training and advice in command and control, logistical chain and human resources as well as on international humanitarian law, the protection of civilians and human rights.

24. As part of its wider engagement, the EU will finance the deployment of civilian human rights monitors from the African Union, ECOWAS and the UN. On 15 May 2013, the EU and France in close collaboration with Mali held the Donor Conference for Development in Mali ("Together for a New Mali"). The aim was to mobilise and coordinate support from the whole international community for Mali's development. Once the Malian Government has set out its development priorities for 2013-14, the Conference will express its support for Mali's recovery strategy, and the financial commitments of the international community will be recorded.

25. The EU has also supported improved cooperation between states in West Africa and the Sahel, for example, by supporting the West African Police Information System, (WAPIS) the creation of the Sahel Security College, and the ECOWAS drugs and crime action plan. Mauritania is one of the strongest CT performers in the region, and the government has shown its determination to tackle the threat. The EU has

a number of projects either active or in the pipeline, focusing on judicial capacity-building. Work is also underway on a €13m project to bolster the security sector (including military) and its capacity to address CT.

26. Nigeria is a country of increasing concern regarding the terrorism threat. The EU has recently financed a study on the Boko Haram movement to increase understanding of its drivers, strategy and aims. The results of the study have been shared with Government of Nigeria as part of on-going dialogue on the security situation. The EU has also along-term project underway with Nigeria to report on the nature of Boko Haram and measures to counter radicalisation and recruitment to it. More specifically, a CT scoping mission in December 2012 led to a CT package (18 months/9.9m EUR in total) with 2 components:

- Cooperation in the UNODC/CTED initiative to strengthen Nigeria's criminal justice response to terrorism through a training programme for law enforcement agencies entitled "Nigeria-EU-UNODC-CTED Partnership on Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses for Multi-dimensional security (Terrorism)" (Total: 1.75m €).
- Technical assistance to the Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA) which is currently heavily focused on counter-radicalisation/CVE, support. This also comprises possible facilitation of a table-top exercise as a training component for new staff of the CT unit recently created in the ONSA, to test and help with the implementation of Nigeria's new CT crisis management procedures and CT Strategy (NACTEST) and training/best practice on the use of intelligence in a multi-agency context, as well as the development of a human rights component to standard law enforcement training curricula (Total: 7.65m € plus 0.5m € for equipment).

Maghreb:

27. The Maghreb as a region in transition and within Europe's immediate neighbourhood is a priority region for the EU. The EU is further looking to support the Maghreb region with respect to security sector reform in the countries in transition, as well as CT assistance in the fields of rule of law and human rights, judicial cooperation, law enforcement, CVE and other areas of common interest. With Maghreb and its countries in transition being a key region for Europe, the EU published a Joint Communication in December 2012 entitled "Supporting closer cooperation and regional integration in the Maghreb: Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia". This Communication is part of the overall EU response to the changes in the Southern Neighbourhood. In an effort to implement the Joint Communication, the EU is providing support to the UNODC and CTED "Global Initiative in effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law" by funding (3 m €) a joint UNODC-UN CTED project promoting rule of law compliant investigations and prosecutions in the Maghreb.

Turkey:

28. The EU has been engaging closely with Turkey to further enhance our cooperation in the fight against terrorism, both through political CT dialogues, as well as through joint programmes and information sharing, as in the case of foreign fighters. We also organise regular sessions through Eurojust , where investigators and prosecutors from both EU and countries and Turkey get together to exchange experiences and practices.

South East Asia:

29. The EU is funding a project implemented by UNODC to support counter terrorism efforts in the South East Asia countries including the promotion of regional law enforcement and criminal justice cooperation. The implementation of this project started in 2012.

Combating Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism

30. Countering the financing of terrorism is a core component of the EU's CT strategy. As terrorists and their supporters constantly modify their ways to raise, move and gain access to funds, we need to adapt instruments and measures to deprive them of the possibility to engage in criminal activity. This includes taking a proactive stance against the increasingly prominent and lucrative concept of conducting kidnaps for ransom payments, and also identifying best practices with the aim of integrally tracking financial flows. The EU has developed a range of measures that aim at cutting off terrorists' access to funding, and we are committed to the implementation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards. The EU actively contributes to the work of the FATF as well as to the implementation of the FATF Recommendations in the EU and in third countries (in particular via capacity building measures e.g. in the Horn of Africa). In addition, we highlight that relevant UN Resolutions, the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Council of Europe instruments play an important role in countering terrorist financing. The EU-U.S. Counterterrorism Finance Workshop, held in Brussels in December 2013, focused on assessing the terror finance threat in the Maghreb region, contextual challenges of the illicit finance environment in the Sahel-Maghreb regions, Kidnapping for Ransom (KFR), and identifying existing capacity-building programs and gaps therein.

Sanctions Regime and Terrorist Designation

31. The EU is committed to the full implementation of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on counter-terrorism. We continue to support the work of Committees established pursuant to Resolutions 1267/1989, 1373 and 1540 which provide a fundamental framework for international efforts to prevent and fight terrorism and to develop national and regional counter-terrorism capacities.

32. The EU continues to believe that sanctions are an important tool in the international fight against terrorism and that prompt and effective implementation of relevant sanction measures by all UN Member States is of the utmost importance. Regarding targeted sanctions regimes, the EU acknowledges the importance of the recent case law of the European Court of Justice. The EU remains convinced that fair and transparent procedures and respect for the rule of law in full conformity with international human rights standards are necessary to uphold the legitimacy and efficiency of such regimes. In this context, the EU has welcomed the significant steps taken by the UNSC to further reinforce fair and transparent procedures for UN sanctions, including through enhancing the role of the Office of the AQ Ombudsperson and publishing delisting procedures online. The EU also welcomed in this regard the renewal of the mandate of the Ombudsperson last December with further enhancement to her mandate, which contributes to the effectiveness and transparency of her Office.

33. On 22 July 2013, the Council decided to designate the Hezbollah Military Wing as a terrorist group under the EU's sanctions to combat terrorism (Common Position 931). This was partly in response to a

suspected Hezbollah Military Wing attack on Israeli tourists in Bulgaria, and planning of an attack on Israeli tourists in Cyprus. As a result of the listing, all funds owned or controlled by Hezbollah Military Wing within the EU should be frozen, and no funds or economic resources should be made available, directly or indirectly to Hezbollah Military Wing. It is the responsibility of the EU Member States to implement and enforce these measures.

Countering Radicalisation into Violent Extremism and Recruitment

34. The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy's Pillar II on measures to prevent and combat terrorism is one of the key ¡ riorities for the EU in its internal and external counter-terrorism policies. In June 2013, The European Council concluded to update the EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism in order to meet current, emerging or future needs in the context of preventing people from being drawn into terrorism. In January 2014, the European Commission presented a Communication to strengthen the EU's response to radicalisation and violent extremism, identifying ten areas in which Member States and the EU are called to reinforce their actions to prevent all types of extremism that lead to violence. This Communication will contribute to reviewing the EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment during the course of 2014.

35. In November 2012, the EU organised an international conference on external aspects of radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism/countering violent extremism in Brussels. The key issue was to develop capacities on how to develop relevant interventions and on how to better support third countries in their CVE efforts. Discussions focused on the Horn of Africa and Pakistan. The first projects in this field have been launched, starting with the Horn of Africa (2m €).

36. The EU also conducted numerous CVE training workshops in Nairobi and Dakar to improve the capabilities of EU staff and EU national embassies in developing specific interventions. Two more workshops are scheduled for the first half of 2014.
The EU focusses in particular on:

- The need to increase external capacity-building efforts focusing on preventing and countering radicalisation into violent extremism and make sure this work is integrated into the action plans and political dialogues between the EU and its partner countries.

- Support for projects on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) in the Horn of Africa, South Asia and West Africa is planned.

- Strengthen the links between education and security programmes financed through external assistance instruments so that children and young people are encouraged to develop critical thinking from the early stages of their education, thus preventing them from becoming victims of radicalisation, extremist violence or terrorism;

- Supporting the media as a key actor for the enhancement of the dialogue with the civil society organisations, local authorities, private sector actors, academics, regional or international organisations in third countries in preventing and countering radicalisation into violent extremism;

- Establishing external networks to promote preventive strategies between partners

- Developing approaches that integrate CVE into mainstream development interventions in high-risk areas. The EU has piloted a training course which seeks to impart practical skills to development colleagues in key priority areas of the EU's CT action.

- Promoting and supporting international initiatives such as the International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi (the Hedayah Centre) and the upcoming Global Fund for Community Engagement and Resilience

Foreign Fighters

37. One of the key concerns has been the issue of Foreign Fighters in Syria: those travelling from abroad to fight in Syria, becoming (further) radicalized there, and on return to their home countries posing a possible threat by committing acts of terrorism or acting as catalysts for it. There are estimated to be Foreign Fighters from around 70 countries currently in Syria, with a substantial contingent from the EU. This poses a significant risk to European security, as well as to the regional situation (e.g. Iraq, Lebanon). Sharing our analysis of the threat, and co-ordinating policy responses, has been a central element of these dialogues.

38. The number of Foreign Fighters is currently estimated to exceed 10,000 from a range of nationalities: the vast majority (an estimated 70%) stems from Maghreb and the Levant, with significant numbers from the Gulf, Russia and the Caucus.

39. It is estimated that more than 1.000 Foreign Fighters originate from EU Member States, and an additional 450 from the Western Balkans. Many of these are fighting with groups, both indigenous, such as Jabhat al-Nusra (JaN), or foreign, like Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS), which subscribe to a violent extremist ideology; both have publicly associated themselves with Al Qaeda. On their return to their home countries, these Fighters – whether acting on their own initiative, or tasked by AQ and its associates - pose a significant and growing threat to their home countries and to Europe and the wider region (as well as to regional stability, especially in Iraq).

40. In 2013, the EU has recognised the threat and taken action to mitigate its effects.. Following deliberations within the EU Council working groups on the phenomenon and after the adoption of 22 recommendations for action, a non-paper entitled "Terrorist Threat Emanating from Syria: External Action" was developed. The EU's objective regarding external action on the foreign fighters' issue is to ensure that we engage systematically and comprehensively with countries along the key transit routes and with the source countries, in order to engage systematically and comprehensively with those priority countries who can help us achieve our objectives ('multipliers'), and enable political engagement and support to allow more detailed project-based delivery priorities. The EU has established a strategic Engagement Plan to address internal and external aspects of this CT cooperation. Concerning an external outreach, the EU considers it vital to raise the awareness of this issue and consult with all key partners in the region as well as at international level.

Strengthening the Rights of Victims of terrorism

41. The EU has strengthened the rights of victims, including the victims of terrorism, by adopting in October 2012 the Directive establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of

victims of crime, which establishes minimum standards for the level of protection, support and access to justice for victims in all EU countries. The EU has set up a European Network of Associations of Victims of Terrorism (NAVT) aiming at stimulating trans-national cooperation between associations of victims of terrorism and enhance the representation of victims' interests at the EU-level. The criminal justice approach towards terrorism is not only effective, but also by a public court hearing provides visible justice to the victims and their families. Our support to victims to meet their needs must remain a priority, as well as our commitment to actively promoting a policy of international solidarity. Victims and their associations can also contribute to preventing terrorist radicalisation and send a powerful appeal to non-violence and reconciliation. Their testimony is indispensable for the global recognition of the dangers that terrorism presents to human life, welfare and our way of living. The EU and the US have agreed to closely work on the issue of challenging violent extremist narratives by using terrorist victims' voices.

The Way Forward

42. As the terrorist threat continues to evolve, and manifests itself in different parts of the world, the EU in close coordination with the international counter-terrorism community needs to constantly adapt its response. The fourth biennial review of the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is an excellent opportunity to update and strengthen the framework for its international implementation combining capacity building with the fullest respect of human rights and the rule of law on a sustainable basis.

43. The EU is convinced that the UN Global CT Strategy constitutes the most adequate instrument to serve as a global model for regional and national counter-terrorism strategies. In particular, its focus on the respect of human rights and the rule of law (Pillar IV) in countering and preventing terrorism (Pillar II) represents the main guideline for international engagement. The EU continues to fully subscribe to the UN Strategy and submits individual proposals for the way forward within the next two years until the fifth review of the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy in 2016.

44. In recent years, the EU has taken important steps towards a more coherent external relations policy and action, including in the field of counter-terrorism. The EU's comprehensive approach to external conflict and crises is a joint undertaking and its success a shared responsibility for EU institutions as well as Member States, whose policies, actions and support significantly contribute to more coherent and more effective EU responses, also in the field of counter-terrorism. Nonetheless, the EU needs to make further improvements and more consistently apply a comprehensive approach as a guiding principle to EU external policy and action.

45. The following measures proposed by the EU are intended to further enhance the coherence and effectiveness of the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy:

- *Strengthen the Implementation of Counter-Terrorism Strategies: Adapting to New Developments*

  a. The past two years have clearly illustrated the rapid developments within the structures, personnel and techniques of terrorist organisations, cells and individuals. With a new, technologically well advanced and skilled generation of young terrorists entering the terrorist scene, with a rising number of foreign fighters receiving training and live combat experience, the

threat has been changing its nature: Terrorism has become more diffuse and pervasive. There is a need to adapt to the new developments in terrorism and to take into consideration the implications drawn from recent terrorist attacks.

b. The Westgate attacks have illustrated that there is a need to intensify our focus on border security as well as on counter-radicalisation into violent extremism and recruitment in the region. In addition, the In Amenas attack disclosed imminent weaknesses in communication, terrorist prevention actions and border security of government security authorities and the private industry.

The issue of Foreign Fighters in Syria and beyond will remain in the forefront of our actions. The impact of the conflict in Syria is bound to affect the stability of the entire region, in particular regarding Iraq, but also with a spill-over possibility to Jordan.

c. Furthermore, there is an urgent need to prepare for the impact of post-2014 Afghanistan in particular on Pakistan and Central Asia.

- *Strengthen the Implementation of Counter-Terrorism Strategies: Enhancing the coordination of CT capacity-building*

a. The EU will continue and enhance its focus on political outreach including conducting CT political dialogues with key partners and promoting multilateral CT cooperation. One key element of our work is to increase the coordination between EU CT capacity building assistance to third countries and regional/international initiatives, addressing synergies and improving donors' coordination.

b. We closely link our multilateral work with our mandate to focus on the implementation of the EU CT strategies and Action Plans. For instance, we combine our role of the co-chairmanship of the GCTF Horn of Africa working group and the implementation of the EU CT Action Plan on Horn of Africa/Yemen. On Sahel, while continuing to promote measures to promote law enforcement and criminal justice cooperation in the overall rule of law context, more efforts are needed to address counter-radicalisation in order to prevent violent extremism, recruitment and terrorist financing.

c. At the multilateral level, the EU sees an urgent need for the UN to employ a comprehensive approach by strengthening coordination of counter-terrorism policies and actions between UN agencies and Member States as well as with multilateral and regional CT initiatives as the GCTF. In particular, as the UN has the leading role on multilateral CT cooperation there should be more focus on steering discussions and CT cooperation taking into full account all relevant national, regional and multilateral initiatives. While adequate UN structures and bodies are in place, a steering mechanism is necessary to ensure effective, action-oriented debates which contribute to an increasingly efficient coordination of threat assessments and risk analyses, capacity-building needs, use of relevant instruments, global networks and institutions (e.g. the Hedayah Centre and the Malta International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law), and donors. Defining fundamental common interests and values is vital to effective coordination and synergy creation. Furthermore, it is necessary to strengthen early, pro-active, transparent and regular information-sharing, coordination and teamwork among responsible UN bodies and Member States. Each UN

body or agency should be evaluated in terms of their added-value, contributions and coordinating responsibilities, thereby strengthening their respective roles. There is also a need for more coordination between the relevant UN agencies and initiatives tackling the area of counter-terrorism, prevention but also linking development and security.

- *Employ the impact of the security-development nexus for implementing counter terrorism strategies and actions*

  a. The EU has recognised the importance of a comprehensive approach to its external action, and this is particularly important if we are to promote peaceful societies. This calls for a more holistic approach to planning and implementing counter terrorism policies.

  b. The connection between security and development is a key underlying principle in the application of the comprehensive approach. To tackle security issues, it is essential to address the multiple and varied drivers of conflict. This includes both national issues such as governance and the rule of law, and external stresses such as trafficking, transnational terrorism and international criminal networks. To make peace durable, institutions must be built to support this. A diverse range of interventions — such as support for education, civil society, and access to justice — can all contribute to the fight against terrorism.

  c. Therefore, the key issue is to enhance the links between security and development. Relevant programmes need to address the relevant aspects in a comprehensive approach. Future work on prevention of terrorism and in particular on counter-radicalisation into violent extremism and recruitment of terrorism should be mainstreamed in the overall development work including conflict prevention and resolution, good governance, rule of law, promotion of human rights and education, as well as economic development. The nexus between security and development in countering terrorism needs to be comprehensively considered. The EU addresses the overall security situation, embedding counter-terrorism issues in the overall promotion of rule of law, criminal justice and prevention of terrorism.

- *Strengthening the Criminal Justice Approach*

  a. Strengthening the criminal justice approach is essential with a focus on rebalancing policies away from an excessive emphasis on the confession-based approach toward an evidence-based approach, while simultaneously building capacity for human rights-compliant interrogation of terrorist suspects where appropriate and necessary. It would be welcomed, if the UN would provide an overview of, or make accessible, the existing soft law which outlines what a "human rights and rule of law-based approach" should be, in particular with respect the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The EU would also appreciate, if the UN could explore how UN CTED reports could be used more systematically in order to improve capacity building and support.

- *Increase Engagement in the Prevention of Terrorism*

a. Terrorist and violent extremist activities have evolved. Experience proves that they are carried out not only by organised groups but increasingly by smaller groups or even lone actors, who find inspiration in a larger variety of ideologies. The means of recruitment and propaganda take advantage of Internet and social media. Protecting citizens against these threats requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account the different patterns, trends and means of radicalisation into violent extremism, and involves a broad range of partners at community, national, EU level, as well as at international level. This is not only a task for security and law enforcement bodies and cannot be achieved by legislative measures alone.

b. The phenomenon of radicalisation turning into violent extremism can be best contained at a level closest to vulnerable individuals and in the most affected communities, through engagement with non-governmental organisations, frontline workers, such as field experts, practitioners, community leaders, civil society organisations, including victims' groups as well as local authorities, academics, law enforcement and security officials. In this context, the European Commission set in 2011 the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN). The RAN has been conceived as an EU-wide network of multiple actors meant to address the challenge posed by the process of violent radicalisation and extremism (i.e. irrespective of political or religious ideologies or motivations). Providing the training for frontline practitioners working with individuals or groups at risk, should be developed and facilitated and should be addressed not only to law enforcement and prison staff but also to e.g. social workers, educators, and healthcare workers, to help them develop their understanding of the process of radicalisation and how to respond to it. In addition, dis-engagement and de-radicalisation support programmes to members of violent extremist groups ("exit strategies") should be provided in relevant countries.

c. Close cooperation with civil society and private sector to address challenges faced online is vital to countering radicalisation into violent extremism and recruitment. Violent extremist material and propaganda is easily accessible online through online discussion fora and websites, social media, blogs, etc. Efforts must go further than prohibiting or removing illegal material to include the development of counter messages to de-construct violent extremist narratives. Community groups, citizens, victims and former violent extremists can carry out strong positive messages to this effect.

d. Victims' voices are a powerful tool for prevention and de-radicalisation, but only if victims feel comfortable with sharing their story and provided that they have the necessary support available. Furthermore, critical thinking amongst young people about extremist messages should be encouraged. Education and youth exchanges are key areas to help young people to think critically about extremists' views and discourses and expose the flaws of such propaganda.

e. In line with a holistic approach to countering violent extremism and the nexus between security and development, national strategies to prevent radicalisation into violent extremism should also be incorporated into development cooperation tools and instruments.

- *Support Security Sector Reform in Countries of Transition*

  a. Countries in transition are in need of ensuring sufficient capabilities to deal with old, new and evolving terrorist threats. A security sector reform (SSR) should be supported and CT should be mainstreamed into this. The SSR should focus on an approach based on rule of law and respect for human rights.

- *Modernising the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Definition*

  a. This enhances the links between development and security assistance, especially regarding prevention and addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism. In general, many activities which have a positive impact on counter-terrorism and security are in fact eligible for funding under the definition of ODA. The DAC Reference Document "A Development Co-operation Lens on Terrorism Prevention" of 2003 states that "terrorism is a form of violent conflict, and conflict prevention is an integral part of the quest to reduce poverty". The guidelines set out a wide variety of measures related to counter terrorism that qualify as Official Development Assistance (ODA).The OECD/DAC has started a process in October 2013 to look into the potential to modernise the ODA definition, which has to lead to a conclusion by end of 2014 (for the December DAC High Level Meeting). The connection between ODA and Peace and Security is one of the issues that will be addressed in this context.

League of Arab States (LAS)

1. The activities of the League of Arab States were very productive in the field of counter-terrorism during the period 2012-2013.

2. LAS Council on 29/3/2012 issued a decision with respect to international terrorism and ways to combat it by working to uproot terrorism and remove factors that feed its spread, and by furthering Arab efforts for the implementation of the UN Global Strategy.

3. The LAS Council also issued the Doha Declaration on 26-27/03/2013 which included an emphasis on the categorical rejection of any attempt to undermine any Arab country; the rejection of all forms of extortion and ransom-demand by terrorist groups threatening to kill or take hostages; called for intensifying awareness programs against the dangers of terrorism; urged more international cooperation and coordination of efforts with other countries and international organizations and institutions.

4. The LAS Council on 01/09/2013 also stressed the importance of benefiting from the activities carried out by the international partners, including from the UN's counter-terrorism bodies, particularly bodies at UN headquarters supported by the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques.

5. The Council of Arab Justice in its successive resolutions has stressed the necessity to fight against terrorism, and to promote cooperation between the Arab League and the international and regional organizations, in particular the Committee established under Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the Committee established under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the CTITF working groups, UNODC-TPB and the European coordinator for counter-terrorism.

6. Council of Arab Justice Ministers has issued a decision to form a joint committee of experts of the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice and the Council of Arab Interior Ministers to discuss the issue of criminalization of ransom payments and submit the results to the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice in its next session.

7. The Arab guide about "national legislation and bilateral and multilateral agreements to combat terrorism," is being prepared based on the mandate from the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice.

8. Based on the decisions of the Council of LAS and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice, which urges Arab states to speed ratification of the Arab Convention to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, six Arab countries has made ratification of the convention.

9. The Council of the Arab League has continued to advise on Arab efforts on the implementation of the UN Globa' Strategy, and also continues efforts to establish a network of judicial cooperation of Arab countries in the fight against terrorism and organized crime.

10. In order to implement the recommendations of the Group of Arab experts on counter-terrorism, the Naif Arab University for the Security Sciences prepared a "Guidelines for Information Security" which has been circulated to the concerned authorities in the Arab countries.

11. In regard to cooperation with international organizations, the Arab League has given special importance to strengthening the existing cooperation, and to build the capacity of States to fight terrorism. The following activities were undertaken in this regard:

a. The Technical Secretariat participated in the meeting of the third review of the UN Global Strategy, as well as the event on "dialogue and understanding" that was held at UN headquarters in New York during the period from 26-29/6/2012.

b. The Group of Arab experts on counter-terrorism participated in several workshops organized by the UNODC to further cooperation between international, regional and sub-regional organizations, Among them was a workshop on ways to create a network for Arab judicial cooperation to combat terrorism, held in 2012 at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Arab League.

c. In the period from 24-27/11/2012, the LAS participated in the conference on the impact of terrorism on social development, held in Riyadh. The conference called on stakeholders in the Arab countries to support development projects, the reduction of unemployment, addressing the problems of youth, and stressed the role of social media in creating a positive environment in this regard, particularly by furthering the principles of tolerance and the rejection of extremist ideology.

d. LAS also participated in the workshop on "use of special investigative techniques to combat terrorism and other forms of crime" on 14-15/5/2013 at the headquarters of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

e. In collaboration with the Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, regional workshop was held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Arab League during 12-13/11/2013 on "ways to develop national and regional strategies to confront acts of incitement and violence and extremism that lead to terrorism."

Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

1. Recognizing the leading role of the United Nations in the international efforts against terrorism, the OSCE participating States are committed to full implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

2. The *OSCE* Consolidated *Framework for the Fight against Terrorism,* adopted in 2012, reiterates the OSCE's comprehensive approach to the fight against terrorism and identifies strategic focus areas for OSCE counter-terrorism efforts. It also confirms the role of the Action against Terrorism Unit of the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD/ATU) as the focal point, information resources and implementation partner on OSCE counter-terrorism activities.

3. In 2013 the Ukrainian OSCE Chairmanship set a priority on effective implementation of the Consolidated Framework and on strengthening the co-operation with OSCE international partners. A significant contribution to this task was the organization of a Counter-Terrorism Conference on *"Priority Issues for International Co-operation in the Fight against Terrorism"* in October 2013 in Kyiv, which facilitated discussions on the policy options and concerns in key areas for international co-operation in countering terrorism. The outcomes and overall UN collaboration were briefed to the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee in October 2013 by the OSCE's Head on Anti-Terrorism Issues.

4. One strategic focus area of the OSCE is promoting the international legal framework against terrorism and co-operation in related criminal matters among participating States and Partners for Co-operation. For instance, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, the UN CTED and the League of Arab States co-organized a conference on the *Use of Special Investigation Techniques for Terrorism Cases.* Moreover, together with the UNODC, the OSCE TNTD/ATU organized a Regional Expert Workshop on the *"Implementation of the Universal Legal Instruments against Terrorism as a Way to Enhance Counter-terrorism Co-operation in the Mediterranean Basin"*, gathering law enforcement and judicial practitioners from the region.

5. Throughout 2013, the OSCE also organized a series of roundtables to enhance the implementation of the preventive measures of the terrorism bombings convention, addressing legal gaps and co-operation between institutions and the business community in controlling industrial explosives and explosive precursors.

6. An important focus of the OSCE is assisting participating States with strengthening the security of travel documents and their issuance processes in line with international standards. In this regard the OSCE promotes access to the International Civil Aviation Organization Public Key Directory (ICAO PKD) and INTERPOL databases. Since September 2012, ICAO PKD awareness-raising seminars were held in Kyrgyzstan, Albania and Armenia; moreover, Moldova and Uzbekistan, where such seminars were held earlier, announced that they would be soon joining the ICAO PKD. In the near future, the OSCE plans to continue its work on promoting the ICAO PKD with Partners and Co-operation (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and Central Asian participating States.

7. In the field of countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT) the OSCE conducted series of national seminars exploring the requirements for proactive criminal

justice response and measures to address conditions conducive to terrorism, with a focus on community-based and human rights compliant preventive measures.

8. The OSCE and its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) elaborated a Guidebook on *"Preventing Terrorism and Countering VERLT: A Community Policing Approach"* intended to provide guidance to policy makers and senior police professionals on harnessing a community policing approach to preventing terrorism, in line with democratic policing and international human rights standards. In October 2012 the OSCE organized a Roundtable on *"Youth Engagement to Counter Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism – VERLT.*

9. Growing importance is attached to countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. The OSCE organized several online expert forum discussions to reinvigorate and stimulate information exchange on trends and debates in the field, pertinent challenges in responding to this threat, as well as relevant good practices and policy options. The forums focused on the use of the Internet as tactical facilitator, terrorist abuse of social networking tools, right wing extremist and terrorist use of the Internet and effective public-private partnerships.

10. OSCE participating States are committed to draw on the support of the private sector, media and civil society as a whole, and the organization continues to involve different stakeholders in the fight against terrorism. For instance, the OSCE recently published a *Good Practices Guide on Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection (NNCEIP) from Terrorist Attacks Focusing on Threats Emanating from Cyberspace* that aims at raising awareness of the risk of cyber-related terrorist threats.

11. Drawing on OSCE's comparative advantage, the field operations remain active in countering terrorism and maintain regular working contacts with the Secretariat. The OSCE Office in Tajikistan assists the country in reforming the legislative framework, provides training and promotes democratic standards and community policing. In 2013 an inter-agency working group was established to draft a national strategy to prevent and combat VERLT in the country, serving as a platform for analysis, awareness raising and exchange of best practices.

12. The OSCE Mission in Kosovo provides added value to the global efforts to eradicate terrorism and assists in facilitating communication and strengthening co-operation with key partners. In March 2013, in partnership with the OSCE Secretariat, the Mission organized a Roundtable on *"Good Practices to Enhance Implementation of Preventive Aspects of the Terrorist Bombings Convention"*, aiming at identifying potential gaps in the legislative framework in Kosovo and enhancing co-operation between institutions and business community in controlling production, transport, trade and use of industrial explosives and explosive precursors.

13. Since September 2012, the OSCE's ODIHR has conducted a series of activities supporting the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in particular Pillar I and IV. ODIHR delivered training sessions to law enforcement officials on the basis of its *Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights* manual (December 2012, Kyiv) and a regional training focusing on human rights in border security and counter-terrorism was conducted jointly with the OSCE Border Management Staff College (April 2013, Dushanbe). The OSCE also completed a two-year project in Tajikistan, which resulted in the integration of tailored course on human rights and anti-terrorism into

the curriculum of the training institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Committee on National Security of Tajikistan.

14. The OSCE elaborated a manual for law enforcement officers on *Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations*, which was launched in November 2013 and adopts an operational approach by exploring the different steps of counter-terrorism investigations and linking them to relevant human rights standards.

15. The Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) is the focal point for co-ordinating the OSCE's work to combat money laundering and financing and terrorism. The OCEEA's work with participating States is guided by the 2003 OSCE *Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension* and the 2012 OSCE *Ministerial Council Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance and Combating Corruption, Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism* and much of the OSCE's work with regard to the financing of terrorism is in support of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations.

16. In October 2012 the *OSCE Handbook on Data Collection in support of Money Laundering and* Terrorist *Financing National Risk Assessments* was launched, a toll designed to assist countries in preparing to implement the revised FATF Recommendations. The Handbook includes specific guidance for collecting information about criminal justice responses to terrorist financing and has been made publically available on the OSCE website.

17. In the aforementioned Ministerial Council Declaration on Strengthening Good Governance, the OSCE participating States expressed their full support for the FATF Recommendations, and in February 2013 the OSCE became an observer to the FATF. In March 2013 in Tashkent, the OCEEA and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan led the organisation of a major Russian-language regional training on the revised FATF Recommendations, and in April 2013 in Astana, the OSCE led parts of the national workshop the World Bank organised on the same topic.

18. In 2013-2013, the OSCE and UNODC jointly assisted Montenegro in drafting a *'2013-2014 National Action Plan to Prevent and Suppress Terrorism, Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing"*. Following Montenegro's adoption of the National Action Plan, the OCEEA contributed to a National Workshop on Combating Terrorism and Terrorism Financing that the UNODC organized in October 2013.